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# **Daily Report**

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**SELSKAYA ZHIZN Reports Kazakh CP Congress**

*PM121019 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 9 Feb 86 p 2*

[Special correspondents G. Brandt, V. Yelufimov report: "Increasing Exactness Toward Cadres: The 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress"]

[Excerpts] The 16th Kazakh Communist Party Congress took place in the spirit of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums, with a searching attitude toward shortcomings in work. The report, which was delivered by D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the republic Communist Party Central Committee, and the delegates' speeches were based on high demands and exactness in connection with improving the style, forms, and methods of party work, intolerance of complacency, and an orientation toward the republic's dynamic socioeconomic development. This spirit permeated, in particular, the speeches of M.S. Mendybayev, secretary of Alma-Ata Party Obkom; V.P. Demidenko, secretary of Kustanay Party Obkom; M.R. Sagdiyev, secretary of Kokchetav Party Obkom; Ye.N. Auyelbekov, secretary of Kzyl-Orda Party Obkom; L.A. Bogdanova, secretary of the Derzhavinskiy sovkhoz party committee; I.I. Miller, director of the Karagandinskiy sovkhoz; B.V. Isayev, chairman of the republic People's Control Committee; and a number of other delegates.

It is important, the delegates noted, to show concern for reliable ideological support for the acceleration of socioeconomic development, resolutely to eradicate formalism and red tape in propaganda work, and to link it more closely to production and social tasks. "It is necessary to be closer to people, to talk the comprehensible language of truth to them, to study public opinion better," Z.K. Kamalidenov, secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, stressed in his speech.

The speeches discussed frankly and impartially the blunders in the selection and placing of cadres, because many negative phenomena were associated with the insufficiently careful study of the practical and moral qualities of people occupying leadership posts. The party organization has recently been resolutely ridding itself of those who formerly counted on liberalism and leniency. A number of leaders have been called strictly to account for abuses of official position, violations of the norms of party morality, overreporting, and window dressing. "Frankly speaking," Ye.N. Auyelbekov, secretary of Kzyl-Orda Obkom, observed, "the activity of former First Secretaries A.A. Askarov, K.M. Aukhadiyev, and A.D. Koychumanov, of Chimkent and Alma-Ata Party Obkoms and Alma-Ata Party Gorkom, and certain others, did not receive a proper political assessment of the republic. Of course, all this is not beneficial to cadre education and gives rise to various kinds of false interpretations." As the report and the speeches noted, responsibility for shortcomings in the selection and placing of cadres also rests with O.S. Miroshkhin, second secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

The CPSU Central Committee's draft documents for the 27th party congress were discussed and unanimously approved.

At an organizational plenum, D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, was elected first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee.

**Shcherbitskiy Sums Up Congress Discussion**

*AU121548 Kiev RADYANKSA UKRAINA in Ukrainian 8 Feb 86 p 6*

[RATAU report on concluding speech by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, at the 7 February session of the 27th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress]

[Text] The discussion on the reports delivered by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and Auditing Commission has been completed, V. V. Shcherbitskiy said. Its most important result is the fact that the congress delegates on behalf of the republic's Communists and all working people express full support for our party's domestic and foreign policy, and for its line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development. The congress delegates unanimously approved the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and the draft amendments to the CPSU Statutes, which have in a concentrated way reflected the party's general line under the present conditions.

The comrades who took the floor have positively evaluated the political and organizational activity performed by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee to implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the April and the October CPSU Central Committee plenums, and the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress.

All speeches delivered by the delegates were, in our opinion, interesting and principled, they have supplemented and expanded the theses set forth in the report, and have enriched the report's conclusions with collective experience. Naturally enough, particular attention was paid to tasks for intensifying the economy, to the performance of the basic branches of industry and transport, and to increasing the effectiveness of capital construction. The speakers have seconded and supplemented the measures worked out and taken by the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee and government to radically improve the situation in agricultural production, and to implement the Food Program. Concrete proposals have been made with regard to settling social problems and improving the people's working and living conditions.

This is evidence that party organizations are fully aware of their responsibility for accomplishing the party-set tasks, and for ensuring stable, rhythmical, and highly productive work in all national economic branches. In proceeding from the present requirements, the speakers purposefully tackled tasks for further improving organizational party and ideological work. The delegates have seconded the conclusions set forth in the accountability report with regard to the need to further persistently improve the style and methods of leadership, and to boost everywhere an atmosphere of efficiency, creativity, bolshevik exactness, and comradesly mutual assistance.

The discussion was held in an atmosphere of exactingness, of adherence to principles and objectivity in evaluating the situation, and in the spirit of precisely those requirements and attitudes which have been gaining a firm hold in the party after the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee plenum.

A number of proposals and critical remarks have been made at the congress with regard to the activity of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, and particularly of its departments, of the Republic's Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments. They were all businesslike and constructive, and were aimed at improvements in the activity of party, administrative, economic, and other bodies. The newly elected Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee will undoubtedly examine them, will draw appropriate conclusions, and will take steps so that no businesslike proposal or critical remark remains disregarded.

Our congress, V.V. Shcherbitskiy continued, implies not only an account of what has been done. It also marks the beginning of a new stage which should absorb the best experience, should further develop it, and should enrich our practice with more effective and methods of work.

Our first task is to see to it that as early as in the first year of the 5-year period the development pace of each branch, each oblast, and the republic's national economy as a whole matches with the pace provided for in the Basic Guidelines. This will be a serious test for party organizations, administrative and economic bodies, for their leaders and all our cadres.

In preparing a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress, the republic's labor collectives have begun the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan well. The plans have been fulfilled for the production of electric energy, coal, metal, of the basic items of machine building and chemistry, and of consumer goods. The January plan was coped with by the working people of Kiev city. The value of industrial production marketed in excess of the plan totaled R336 million.

Compared with the corresponding period of 1985, in January the volume of industrial production increased 5.6 percent against the planned 3.4 percent, while labor productivity increased 5.5 percent against the annual target of 3.2 percent. Practically the entire increase in industrial production (98 percent) was obtained by raising labor productivity.

In agriculture, organized preparations are in progress for the spring field work. In stockbreeding, the productivity of cattle and poultry has risen, and this has made it possible to raise the output and purchases of produce. Compared with January 1985, sales to the state increased as follows: meat 12 percent, milk 6 percent, and eggs 7 percent.

In accordance with preliminary data, the January plan for construction was fulfilled, and the volume of construction and assembly works rose. Targets were met for freight transportation by all kinds of transport, including railroads. The tasks set for retail commodity turnover were accomplished with a 6.2 percent increase over 1985.

Labor collectives are successfully fulfilling socialist pledges in honor of the 27th CPSU Congress and preparing to work with great despatch on the 15 February communist subbotnik. People have taken themselves in hand everywhere, labor and production discipline have tightened, order and organization have improved.

In this way, the pace of work taken provides good conditions for accomplishing the tasks set for the first quarter and for 1986. However, as the delegates noted, this is only the beginning. Great and important tasks are still ahead.

Allow me on your behalf to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Soviet Ukraine's Communists and all working people will do their utmost to put into effect the party's strategic line aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

#### **Correction: Latvian CP Plenum Member**

The following correction applies to the article "Newly Elected Republic CP Central Committees Meet: Latvian CP Central Committee" which appeared in the Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* National Affairs Supplement 6 Feb 86 on page O4: In the left column, page O4, paragraph ten, make the entry read "V.G. Blokhin — Industry Department" (supplying dropped "h" in name)

**Fertilizer Ministry Enterprises Charged With 'Abuses'**

PM121507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Feb 86  
Morning Edition p 6

[Unattributed report: "At the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] On the basis of the results of a check carried out by the USSR Prosecutor's Office, a report was submitted to the minister of the production of mineral fertilizers, noting that at many enterprises in the sector, embezzlements and self-seeking abuses are widespread and overreporting and extravagance are tolerated. In recent years losses from embezzlements, shortcomings, and spoilage have exceeded R5.6 million. The vast majority of these losses relate to production costs. Losses are particularly great at the Soyuzosnovkhim, Soyuzazot, and Soyuzgorkhim-prom associations.

The tendency to squander material assets and thriftlessness are promoted by the low standard of primary accounting and book-keeping, intradepartmental control, and the legal service of enterprises. Many checks and audits are carried out hastily and violations of financial discipline are not exposed promptly and thoroughly.

The proper measures are not taken to prevent and stop the production of poor quality output. Fines for the delivery of such output are increasing. In the first half of 1985 organs of the State Board of Arbitration recovered some R2 million from the sector's enterprises in connection with the delivery of shoddy goods, including R551,000 in fines.

Fertilizers deviating considerably from the requirements of standards were dispatched to agriculture by the Rustavi and Fergana Azot associations. Of 550,000 metric tons of phosphate fertilizers supplied by the Sumgait superphosphates plant, 86,500 metric tons, or 1 ton in 6, were rejected.

These questions and others were the topics examined at a session of the ministry Collegium 5 February 1986. The speeches of Minister Comrade A.G. Petrishchev and Deputy Minister Comrade S.Ye. Dorokhin expressed concern about the state of affairs in the sector regarding the safekeeping of socialist property and the observance of state discipline and analyzed critically the shortcomings in fulfilling contract commitments and in the activity of departmental control and protection and the legal service.

It should be stressed that certain senior ministry officials have not yet managed to ensure that the work sectors in their charge are up to the standard required and have not taken effective organizational measures to impose proper order and eradicate embezzlements, thriftlessness, and other abuses in the sector.

The Collegium demanded that the leaders of the ministry's subunits and services step up their personal responsibility for the state of work to protect the people's assets and stop thriftlessness and extravagance, and outlined concrete measures to improve the activity of all the sector's components.

A number of officials guilty of violating the law have been called to disciplinary and material account. Criminal cases have been instituted in connection with certain instances of embezzlements

and thriftlessness, and investigations are in progress.

The Collegium was addressed by A.M. Rekunkov, USSR general prosecutor.

**Top Kremlin Advisor Aleksandrov-Agentov Retires**

AU111411 Paris AFP in English 1404 GMT 11 Feb 86

[Moscow, Feb 11 (AFP) — Andrey Aleksandrov-Agentov, a legendary Kremlin figure who acted as personal adviser to four Soviet leaders, has retired, a Soviet Communist Party Central Committee spokesman said here today.

The frail figure of the 67-year-old former diplomat, fluent in six languages, could be seen for more than two decades in Soviet press photos at the sides of Leonid Brezhnev, Yuriy Andropov, Konstantin Chernenko and Mikhail Gorbachev. Of Brezhnev's five personal aides, he was the only one kept on by the new regime after the Soviet leader died in November 1982. His last public appearance was believed to be on Saturday, when he accompanied Mr. Gorbachev to an interview here with the French Communist Party daily *L'HUMANITE*.

The spokesman did not specify a reason for the retirement, nor immediately name a successor, although diplomatic sources here mentioned Anatoliy Chernayev, a deputy head of the Central Committee International Department who has handled U.S. and British affairs since October 1970.

Western diplomats who dealt with him described him as a brilliant, widely-read man capable, among other things, of reciting entire pages of poetry and literature in several languages.

Born on April 16, 1918, Mr Aleksandrov-Agentov received a history degree from Leningrad University in 1940. He was a correspondent for the Soviet news agency TASS in Stockholm, where he later also served at the Soviet Embassy, before being transferred to the Foreign Ministry here, where he remained until 1961. He spent the next three years as spokesman for the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet before being appointed an advisor to Brezhnev after the fall of Nikita Khrushchev in 1964.

**PRAVDA on End of Report, Election Campaign**

PM121511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Feb 86  
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Reports and Elections End"]

[Text] The report and election campaign preceding the 27th party congress has ended in party organizations. The decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, the discussion of the draft new edition of the party Program and party Statutes with the proposed changes and the draft Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development gave powerful ideological impetus to the meetings, conferences, and congresses. This report and election campaign was particularly significant since it was taking place in a period marking the beginning of the reorganization of forms and methods of party leadership and of all economic and party political work in line

with the party's course of accelerating the country's socio-economic development.

How is the reorganization proceeding and what innovations have there been in party organizations' activity? How can one speed up the eradication of the blinkered approach, the practice of merely going through the motions, working by rote? The report and election campaign participants focused attention on these and other matters. The chief conclusion was that only an innovative approach can ensure the party's projected acceleration and offer broad scope for the masses' creative activity. When this approach is adopted the rate of scientific and technical progress increases more rapidly, the quality of products improves, more resources are saved, and labor discipline strengthens. There is experience, good experience in this area, and everyone must be more vigorous in bringing it on board.

In industry, construction, and agriculture and in other sectors many collectives are operating far below their capacity. There was mention of this during the reports and elections. One cannot tolerate the output of products of a poor technical standard and the failure to fulfill contract pledges and meet targets on improving labor productivity and reducing the prime cost of products. The report and election campaign participants ascertained the specific reasons for the lag in various collectives and determined measures to improve matters. The task now is to consistently and persistently implement them.

Much depends on the style of party leadership, the improvement of work with cadres, and the training of effective reserves. The party is steering a course toward consolidating efficiency, developing working people's initiative and increasing their responsibility, and resolutely eradicating ostentatious behavior and speechifying. There have been definite changes for the better in this area. At the same time, it was pointed out that in a number of places reorganization is slower than one would like. Some party committees still make empty pronouncements and are guilty of superficiality and of doing soviet and economic organs' work for them. In some places people are in no hurry to implement the instructions of the June conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress. The Volga truck builders' initiative and other valuable ideas are not being latched on to everywhere.

The party judges the work of primary party organizations and committees not in terms of the number of decisions they make, but in terms of their implementation and the end results. Questions pertaining to organization and verification of execution were thoroughly examined at meetings, conferences, and congresses. Reports were delivered by 450,000 commissions on implementation of the right to monitor management activity and the work of the apparatus. During the reports and elections a further 32,000 commissions were set up, chiefly to deal with matters relating to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improvement of output quality, and strengthening of discipline. Party supervision has to be intensified in all areas.

While determining ways of increasing Communists' activity and their vanguard role in production and in public life, the report and election campaign participants gave a positive rating to the practice of listening to full and candidate party members'

accounts of and reports on their fulfillment of statutory duties and party assignments. It was decided to widen and improve the practice, and heavier emphasis was placed on the need for probity on the part of party members.

Questions of ideological and political education work played a big part in the report and election campaign. Communists noted the need to intensify patriotic, international, and moral education. It was also pointed out that many leaders are still not personally involved in educational work, especially among young people.

In this sense the present report and election campaign is a fine example. Its constructive and critical standard was considerably enhanced by the participation of full and candidate members of the Politburo, CPSU Central Committee secretaries, Central Committee members, senior staff of the Central Committee apparatus, secretaries and Bureau members of union republican Communist Party Central Committees, and party kraykoms and obkoms, and leaders of ministries and departments. They participated in over 8,500 meetings and conferences — more than ever before.

The reports and elections were a real education in party democracy and practical criticism and self-criticism. As a rule Communists avoided false idealization and verbiage when they summed up the work done, carefully analyzed the positive experience, and candidly revealed shortcomings. This is exactly the kind of atmosphere that must be established in party organizations. Concrete conclusions are needed in places where there has been too much orchestration, where the accountability reports were superficial and the criticism was muted.

In primary party organizations alone Communists made over three million critical observations and proposals. This is a veritable wealth of collective thought, and it is important to make fuller use of it. It is necessary to ensure that all Communists' valuable pronouncements are noted and implemented so that they all contribute and are not just left as writing on a page.

Some 23 percent of the secretaries of primary organizations are newcomers. Raykoms, gorkoms, and other party committees have many new people. This means that it is necessary from the outset to improve the organization of training for the elected aktiv and provide them with knowledge of the principles of organizational and ideological activity and with practical experience.

Communists and all working people now have the very important task of ensuring a successful start to the 12th 5-Year Plan, efficient, smooth work everywhere, and a fitting greeting to the 27th CPSU Congress. This will be aided by an effective analysis of the results of the report and election campaign and unconditional fulfillment of all that was planned during it.

**Medvedev Says Dissident Movement 'Eliminated'***AU131000 Vienna Television Service in German  
2015 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Interview given by Soviet dissident Roy Medvedev to Austrian Television Service correspondent Franz Koessler in Moscow; date not given — videotaped: questions in German, answers in Russian with superimposed German translation]

[Text][Koessler] Mr Medvedev, first I would like to ask you a personal question. Until a few months ago you had some difficulties, your freedom of movement and your work was restricted. What is your situation now?

[Medvedev] My personal circumstances have changed much for the better. Previously, my apartment had been watched for 1 and 1/2 years; militia members were on continuous service around the block. No foreigner was allowed to visit. Many of my friends were prevented from entering the house. All their documents were checked. In the street, a car always followed me. And under Andropov I was interrogated by police several times. Now the situation is much better for me.

Immediately after Gorbachev assumed power, the guards in front of my house disappeared. I am no longer watched personally. My friends are free to come and go. I may meet with foreigners without any restrictions. There is only one problem: they cut my phone. But this is not that bad. In all other respects my situation has improved.

[Koessler] In the West much is, of course, said about the dissident movement in the Soviet Union. What do you think has changed over the past few years and what is the importance today of the dissidents in the Soviet Union?

[Medvedev] I must say that the dissident movement in the Soviet Union has been eliminated. Only a very few dissidents are left — individual people, such as Lidiya Chukovskaya. She was a member of the dissident movement; now she is an old woman who lives totally alone and isolated. She no longer has a circle of comrades in this struggle. Sakharov lives in internal exile; he no longer leads a movement, a group. He is an individual fighter. This applies to all members of the former dissident movement. Most of them are abroad or in prisons or internal exile in the Soviet Union.

A few of them are working individually — there is no longer a movement, no group, no organization. The last organization, the so-called "Helsinki Group," announced its own dissolution. A tiny group of dissidents is still in existence; they call themselves "Friends of Mutual Understanding Between the USSR and the United States." They are not important and only little known. Actually, you cannot call this a movement.

The various groups that existed formerly, for instance those on a religious or national basis, or those defending human rights, or the Marxist-socialist group, have all disappeared. Only individual people are left; those who endured all repressions. During the Brezhnev era the dissident movement was eradicated. And Andropov completed this work during the 15 months of his office.

Therefore, the dissident problem no longer exists for Gorbachev. He has to decide on the fate of individual people, not on a movement. The phenomenon of a dissident movement has ceased to exist in our society — to my great regret. We do not know that the future will bring.

**Allowances for Children, Child Care Discussed***PM121325 Moscow SOVETSKAYA KULTURA in Russian  
8 Feb 86 p 3*

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences A. Milovidov: "How Many Children Do You Have?"]

[Text] Moscow — In the past 15 years the country's national wealth (not counting the cost of land, subterranean depths, and forests) has increased 150 percent while the population has increased 15 percent. Right now 278 million Soviet people possess wealth worth R3.4 trillion, which is an average of about R50,000 per family, of which R10,000 represent the cost of household property.

Analysis shows that the most substantial "contribution" to our national wealth has essentially been made by the generations born since the war.

There is no doubt that the contribution of the Soviet generations now growing up will be even more impressive, as is borne out by two facts cited in the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program: Before the end of the year 2000 the country's production potential should have been doubled while it has undergone radical qualitative renewal, and in the next 15 years it is planned to double the volume of resources channeled into satisfying the people's requirements.

At the same time it seems that in the long term the proportion between the growth of national wealth and the growth of human resources should be worked out more attentively. The experience of the aggravation of the demographic situation in the country, which began 15-20 years ago, should teach us that. Thus, the excessive reduction of the birth rate could lead in the relatively near future to a reduction in the size of the population, primarily in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic republics. Here the drain of rural young people into the cities has disrupted the age structure in the countryside and caused a shortage of workers of the mass rural professions. Nor has everything been well with regard to qualitative indicators, in particular with average life expectancy, especially for men.

The following question also arises: Are the rates of development of the enormous regions of the northeast, whose natural resources are now augmenting the country's might, not lagging behind, once again because of underpopulation? So, in the future it will inevitably be necessary to resolve complex tasks to ensure the more harmonious development of the economy and the population.

Some of these problems are already being resolved — within the framework of the implementation of specific measures of the social program adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress. A package of special measures has been scientifically elaborated and imple-

mented in practice. The particularly beneficial influence is to be noted of introducing partially paid leave to care for a child until it reaches the age of 1 while retaining the mother's right to her former job for up to 18 months.

Although not so much time has elapsed since the measures were introduced, it is already possible to draw a number of useful conclusions. In 1983-84 the number of births in the country was the largest in the postwar period. The boom continued last year also, despite the gradual deterioration of the structure of the contingent of women of childbearing age. These results are also valuable in that they act as a counterweight to the structural deterioration which had begun in connection with the latest "demographic echo" of the war. In addition, there has now been a marked increase in the proportion of second and third children in families in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, the Belorussian SSR, and the Baltic republics. Here the most marked increase in the birth rate has been in rural areas, which can also be connected with the first promising sociodemographic results of the implementation of the Food Program. And the drain of young people from the countryside has decreased and in a number of places a return of people to the countryside has even emerged.

Can these changes be assessed as a return to the family with an average number of children? It is obviously too early to say, and a longer period of observation is needed. Nonetheless in the future it is necessary to seek by all available means to reinforce the trends which have emerged. In this respect great importance attaches to the increase projected in the draft Basic Guidelines in the 12th 5-Year Plan for partially paid leave, the solution of housing problems, and so forth.

But it is already essential to assess the consequences of the innovations to link them with the economic potential. Thus, the increase in leave causes a drain of part of the manpower resources into housework. **It is therefore expedient to partially eliminate this tense situation to allow nonworking members of the family, above all grandmothers, to receive the child care allowance.** This experience exists abroad, why should we not make use of it?

Special mention must be made of the more purposeful use of state funds for family allowances. In our opinion, **to enhance the incentive role of state allowances it is expedient to elaborate a flexible scale for a single family allowance in connection with the birth of a child.** It should be based on allowances for pregnancy and childbirth and for caring for a newborn child. Other types of allowances should not be allocated, because in one degree or another they should be considered in the single allowance. Then, in justifying the scale of allowances, it is important to ensure that the duration of child care leave and the size of the allowance depend on the child's order of birth in the family. Considering that to simply reproduce the generations it is necessary that the majority of families have 2-3 children, in our view the maximum state aid should be focused on these families.

The system of a single family allowance should, it seems to us, be introduced throughout the country's territory irrespective of present differences in the population reproduction. Indeed, all measures to implement it should obviously be carried out at the same time and not gradually, over 1-2 years, as happened in the early eighties.

#### **Reader Proposes Expulsion From Party for Nepotism**

PM121655 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian on 11 February in its First Edition publishes on page 2 under the headline "Whom Should We Appoint?" a 450-word letter from reader A. Chagayev, Dzhambul. The author cites examples of unprincipledness in the appointment of a number of local officials and proposes that a clause be included in the CPSU Statutes specifying that "Communists who tolerate cadre selection on the basis of friendship and family ties or out of subservience should be made strictly responsible up to and including expulsion from the party."

**Shortfalls in Oil, Gas Production Reported***LD120702 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
0304 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] The country's industry has fulfilled the January plan by 102 percent. All union republics and industry ministries met the targets for marketing of output, apart from the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, which failed to fulfill the target for labor productivity. A total of 1.2 billion cubic meters of gas was extracted above plan, 1.8 million of coal; considerable quantities of diesel fuel, mineral fertilizers and consumer goods were produced. By comparison with last January, the overall volume of industrial production increased by 6 percent, and labor productivity increased by 5.6 percent. At the same time, the country suffered a shortfall of hundreds of thousands of metric ton of oil and gas condensate, mainly on account of the unsatisfactory work of the enterprises of Glav-tyumenneftegaz. The stock of wells in operation there is poorly used. At the start of the year, 13 percent of them were idle. Less sulphuric acid than was planned was produced in the electrical engineering industry; in machine engineering for the light and food industry and household appliances — less spinning frames; in light industry — less silk and flax fabrics. The contractual commitments on the deliveries of output were not entirely fulfilled. Associations and enterprises producing mineral fertilizers, and in the petroleum, chemical, electrical engineering and light industries allowed considerable lagging behind to occur.

**Republic CSA Reports Note Shortcomings***LD112155 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1900 GMT 11 Feb 86*

[Text] The results of the socio-economic development of the union republics last year have been summed up by the Central Statistical Administrations of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Georgia, Azerbaijan and Lithuania. It was noted that the working people of these union republics achieved an increase in the rate of growth of public sector production in 1985 and an improvement in qualitative indicators of work. The people's prosperity has risen. At the same time, while positive results were attained in the development of the national economy of the union republics, in a large number of industries serious shortfalls on plan commitments were permitted to occur, chiefly because of a slow transfer to intensive economic methods and an inadequate level of organizational work.

**Resolution on Consumer Cooperatives Reported***PM051656 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Feb 86  
First Edition pp 1, 2*

[Unattributed report: "In the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On Measures for the Further Development of the Consumer Cooperative Movement."

The resolution notes that consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises are doing definite work to improve trade services

for the population and to expand purchases and processing of agricultural output and raw materials. They are playing a larger part in the implementation of the USSR Food Program and in the solution of questions concerning the social and cultural transformation of rural areas.

But the activity of many consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises still fails to match the tasks and demands of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) plenums and the increased requirements of rural working people. The retail trade turnover plan has not been fulfilled for many years in succession, and shortcomings in the organization of trade and public catering are being eliminated slowly. Far from full use is being made of the opportunities to increase commodity resources and include them in trade turnover.

Some local party and soviet organs do not always devote attention to the activity of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises; do not display the necessary exactingness toward their leaders and specialists in terms of the performance of set tasks; and are slack in dealing with questions of the selection and placement of cadres and the improvement of political and educational work in labor collectives.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers consider that the main task of the Tsentrsoyuz and of republic, kray, and oblast potreboyuzes [consumer cooperatives] is to satisfy as much as possible the population's requirements for foodstuffs and other commodities and services. For this purpose it is necessary to channel the efforts of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises toward increasing purchases and processing of agricultural output and raw materials, conducting active and persistent work on the implementation of the USSR Food Program and the Comprehensive Program for Developing Consumer Goods Production and the Services Sphere, and rendering all possible assistance in the social and cultural transformation of rural areas. The further strengthening of the material and technical base of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises and the broad introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress and front-ranking experience in their practical work are to be ensured.

It is necessary to develop and strengthen intracooperative democracy, to enhance the role and activeness of members in managing the affairs of consumer cooperatives, and to assist by all means the improvement of the work of delegate groups, auditing commissions, and other management and control organs in the consumer cooperative system. Particular attention must be devoted to nurturing among workers a sense of a solicitous and thrifty attitude toward socialist property and implacability toward instances of economic mismanagement, waste and embezzlement, bribery, breaches of labor discipline and trading regulations, and other negative phenomena.

Union and autonomous republic Councils of Ministers and krayispolkoms, oblispolkoms, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms are instructed to enhance the standard of leadership of the activity of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises and to assist them as necessary in the development of their material and technical base and the further improvement of services for rural working people.

Approval was given to Tsentsosoyuz and union republic Council of Ministers proposals that consumer cooperative organizations effect the following increases in purchases during the 12th 5-Year Plan period: 22 percent in meat and meat products, 15 percent in potatoes, 35 percent in vegetables, 55 percent in fruit, and 27 percent in vegetable oils purchased from the population; 41 percent in sausage products, 26 percent in canned foodstuffs, and 47 percent in alcohol-free beverages produced by consumer cooperative movement enterprises; and 22 percent in the volume of retail trade turnover by cooperative trade. These targets must be treated as the minimum. During the elaboration of draft annual plans the Tsentsosoyuz and union republic Councils of Ministers must make provision for the fuller utilization of the consumer cooperative movement's potential for boosting commodity resources. Targets have also been set for 1986-1990 for the commissioning of stores, public catering enterprises, general commodity warehouses, distribution cold stores [raspredelitelnyy kholodilnik], storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit, bakery enterprises, stores (bases) for the sale of timber and construction materials, general procurement acceptance centers, and small gas stations within the consumer cooperative system.

The Tsentsosoyuz and republic, kray, and oblast potreboyuzes have been ordered to elaborate and to implement during the 12th 5-Year Plan period measures for developing the trade, procurement, and production activity of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises, making provision for: fundamental improvements in the organization of trade; the accelerated development of public catering enterprises and increased procurements of agricultural produce and raw materials; the production of meat and other agricultural produce on subsidiary farms and increased production capacities for the manufacture of consumer goods; the expansion in cities and industrial centers of cooperative trade in meat, sausage and smoked meat products, convenience meat products, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, honey, wild fruit, berries, mushrooms, and other products purchased at prices fixed by contracts; and the implementation of comprehensive rationalization in the work of consumer cooperative enterprises, introduction of advanced technology and scientific organization of labor, and savings of material, labor, fuel, and energy resources.

It is planned to ensure in 1986-1990 the development of the capacities and strengthening of the material and technical base of consumer cooperative construction and maintenance organizations and to increase the volume of work done by them on the construction, reconstruction, and retooling of enterprises. Targets are also envisaged for the performance of contractual work on the construction of consumer cooperative projects.

The resolution orders the USSR Gosplan, when elaborating draft plans for 1986-1990, to make provision for the allocation of trucks and vans for consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises by union republic Councils of Ministers.

The USSR Gosnab has been ordered to ensure that in 1986-1990 Tsentsosoyuz is allocated the necessary technological, lifting, and transportation equipment and spare parts, and also mobile gas stations, for enterprises in the food and bakery industries and for enterprises producing nonfood goods.

Union republic Councils of Ministers have been instructed to set general use motor vehicle transport organizations and agricultural organizations and enterprises targets for the shipment of produce purchased by consumer cooperative organizations from the population or on kolkhozes and sovkhoses in accordance with their set plans for the purchase of agricultural produce and raw materials.

The resolution envisages the creation of an all-union stock for interrepublic cooperative trade in meat and meat products, and sets down regulations for its formation and utilization.

Union republic potreboyuz boards have been given the power to approve technical documents for the manufacture of foodstuffs produced by consumer cooperative enterprises from raw materials purchased from the population or on kolkhozes and sovkhoses at prices set by contract and sold within the cooperative trade network, provided these commodities are not governed by standards or technical specifications set according to established procedures.

As of 1986 consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises are freed from paying into the budget income tax on profits gained from the sale of nonfood consumer goods produced from local or secondary raw materials, regardless of the level of profitability of the production of such output, provided the funds thus released are used to expand the material and technical base for the production of the aforementioned commodities.

The USSR Ministry of Finance and the USSR State Committee for Prices have been instructed to increase as of 1 January 1986, in coordination with the Tsentsosoyuz, the trade discounts for some types of consumer goods sold by consumer cooperative retail trade and public catering enterprises, and also to resolve the question of reducing as of 1 January 1986 the premiums for voluntary insurance of the property of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises. Other benefits are also envisaged.

The following Tsentsosoyuz proposals were adopted:

That capital investments not exceeding 10 percent of the total volume of construction and assembly work planned for the construction of projects for production purposes and backed by material and technical resources originating in the center be channeled, whenever necessary, into the construction of housing and municipal, health care, and public education projects;

That young specialists graduating from higher and secondary specialized education establishments and graduates from vocational and technical schools who are sent on full-time work to consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises situated in rural areas be supplied (if the organization's or enterprise's own housing stock is insufficient) with accommodation rented from citizens, with rent supplements being charged to the consumer cooperative organization or enterprise;

That consumer cooperative movement secondary specialized education establishments waive entrance examination requirements for training without leave from work leading workers and specialists from consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises (on the recommendation of the organizations and

enterprises in question) provided these persons have worked at least 2 years at their present position.

Approval was given to a Komsomol Central Committee initiative that 100,000 Komsomol members and young people from among secondary school graduates be sent during the 12th 5-Year Plan period to work at consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises.

Union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms have been instructed to devote more attention to questions concerning the selection and placement of cadres and organizational and mass political work in collectives of consumer cooperative organizations and enterprises and to enhance their leaders' responsibility for fulfilling targets and socialist pledges and seeking and utilizing reserves. Primary party organizations must provide better leadership of these collectives and must help them mobilize workers in the consumer cooperative movement for the successful fulfillment of their set tasks. The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers express firm confidence that workers in the consumer cooperative movement, with constant support from party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations, will take all measures to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the targets set by this resolution and will make a weighty contribution to the cause of enhancing the prosperity of working people in the countryside and improving trade services for the population.

#### **Labor Official Interviewed on Remuneration**

PM11541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Feb 86  
Morning Edition p 3

[Interview with L. Kostin, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, by R. Lynev: "Real Contribution" — date and place not given]

[Text][Lynev] Remuneration according to labor has always been an important part of the economic mechanism. The latter cannot be restructured without changing the labor incentive system. There have been many changes in that system in recent years. What changes have there been? What difference will they make?

[Kostin] The direction of the changes was indicated in the draft new edition of the party Program: "The wage system must be constantly improved to fully take into account the quantity and quality of labor and its conditions and results and to provide incentives for raising workers' skills, increasing labor productivity, improving output quality, and saving all types of resources."

The distinguishing feature of the changes currently taking place in labor remuneration is their comprehensive character. The planning and organization of wages are being restructured, progressive forms of labor remuneration and effective bonus systems are being introduced, as well as the tariff system and the mechanism of additional payments and supplements. The aim of all these measures is to more accurately and, therefore, more fairly calculate and reward the labor input of each worker and collective and create in them a consistent interest in the utilization of reserves and the increase of production efficiency.

[Lynev] It is common knowledge that enterprises are afraid to look for reserves. Will the measures mentioned by you succeed in solving this problem?

[Kostin] This will be greatly helped by the introduction of new tariff rates and official salaries within the limits and by means of the resources allocated for labor remuneration to associations and enterprises. At the same time, the state guarantees that the wages fund saving will remain wholly at the disposal of the associations and enterprises and may be used for the introduction of new tariff conditions. In that event it will be economically advantageous for labor collectives to increase production volumes and reduce staff numbers.

Such a procedure for the introduction of new tariff conditions has been applied on the Belorussian railroad. As a result of the organizational and technical measures carried out, the wages fund saving achieved has made it possible to increase tariff rates and official salaries for railroad workers by an average of 25 percent. Labor productivity increased 18 percent in 2 years and wages increased by an average of 15 percent. Over 12 percent of workers were released during the introduction of the new tariff conditions, in view of their profession or skill they all either found new work or opted for well-earned retirement.

[Lynev] Raising tariff rates and official salaries affects collectives as a whole. But what is being done to eliminate wage leveling with regard to individual workers?

[Kostin] One of the main areas of this work is the creation of conditions ensuring equal opportunities for all categories of workers to increase wages in accordance with their labor input. Until recently it has not been possible to achieve such a situation in practice. This is because of different principles in the composition of wages according to staff categories: in addition to tariff rates, a considerable part of pieceworkers' wages is made up of extra pay and bonuses, whereas engineering and technical staff and timeworkers do not receive extra pay.

The elimination of this shortcoming makes it necessary to formulate common principles for the organization of wages for all categories of staff. The inclusion of pieceworkers and some engineering and technical staff in teams whose labor remuneration is related to end results is of significance in this context.

The main point regarding engineering and technical staff is the use of increments within the limits of the fund based on norms. These supplements are paid for the performance of extra work, particularly responsible tasks, and good labor achievements. If work indicators deteriorate, the supplements are reduced or withheld entirely. Such an approach to the formation of wages for engineering and technical staff has been reflected in recent government resolutions.

[Lynev] Many readers write that they could work far better if they were not afraid that the norms would be unjustifiably revised.

[Kostin] To give workers confidence in the stability of the norms should they be overfulfilled by capable individuals or good collective cooperation, a new procedure has been introduced. If

someone on his own initiative implements new working methods and advanced experience without extra costs to the enterprise, this should not form the basis for revising norms in the period between certifications, which occur at least twice in a 5-year plan.

As for the revision of norms during the rationalization of workplaces, the introduction of new equipment, and other organizational and technical measures ensuring a reduction of labor-intensiveness, they must be promptly replaced by new, correspondingly altered production conditions.

[Lynev] What is being proposed to increase the role of bonuses as an incentive?

[Kostin] The main thrust in the improvement of the bonus system is to intensify its orientation toward the end results of labor. What was it like before, until recently? A single bonus was paid for the fulfillment of several indicators. If any one indicator was not fulfilled the bonus as a whole was cut off. Was that fair? No. For that reason the approach was changed. The bonus is now calculated individually for each main indicator — the number of which has been reduced to three.

For leading workers of associations, enterprises, and organizations working under the conditions of the new management methods a separate bonus system is applied for:

the fulfillment of contracts and delivery targets taking output quality into account;

increasing labor productivity;

and reducing prime costs (increasing profit).

As for the scale of specialists' and workers' bonuses, that is to be determined by the labor collective itself on the basis of the tasks facing the enterprise as a whole and its structural subdivisions.

I should like to mention an innovation in the bonus system: It is envisaged that the bonus for engineering and technical staff and employees be allocated to the department, section, shop, or area as a whole for the contribution to the overall results of the enterprise collective's work and that the collective bonus is then distributed in keeping with each worker's labor contribution. The coefficient of labor input could be used here. The bonuses for the best, advanced workers may exceed the established maximum limits.

Here is another significant innovation: Enterprises which have switched to the new management conditions are allowed to pay maximum bonuses on the basis of additional payments and supplements.

[Lynev] The improvement of output quality is an extremely important task. How is this work being encouraged?

[Kostin] A 13-percent addition to wholesale prices is provided for top quality output and a considerable proportion of the profit generated thereby — around 70 percent — goes to the material incentive fund. This addition is retained if the product remains

in the top quality category at the next certification. Goods in particular demand in the foreign market may attract a 12-percent price addition.

However, it is not only planned to use incentives in this regard. If output for production purposes is placed not in the top category but in category one, the wholesale price will be reduced by 5 percent in the 1st year after certification, 10 percent in the 2d year, and 15 percent thereafter. If during the second certification output does not reach the top quality category, it must be withdrawn from production.

This reduction does not leave the enterprise unaffected because it will be recovered to a considerable extent from the material incentive fund. The cost of correcting defects discovered by the customer is also recovered from the material incentive fund of the producer enterprise. For each percentage point of the total output volume considered shoddy the enterprise will forfeit 5 percent of its material incentive fund.

[Lynev] You spoke about the incentive system at association and enterprise level and also for individual workers. But there are intermediate stages between them — shops, sections, and teams. What changes are taking place there?

[Kostin] The establishment of collective earnings dependent on end results and the collective's extensive involvement in its distribution are the basic principle of remuneration at all levels — from teams to enterprises as a whole. The introduction of the collective contract plays a special role in implementing that principle. Pieceworkers, timeworkers, and, where expedient, engineering and technical staff are involved in it within the organization of the contracting collective. They are all in fact switching to a collective piece-rate form of labor remuneration under which the entire collective's wages fund is made directly dependent on the volume, and quality of work and time spent on it. The scale of labor remuneration for the attainment of end results does not depend on the number of workers used to fulfill the plan target.

By introducing the collective form of labor organization and contractual methods of work the basic principles of the new economic mechanism can be handed down to the primary cells of labor collectives — the production teams. That is of paramount significance for increasing the effectiveness of the economic levers and incentives used for enterprises as a whole. That is why associations and enterprises are given the task of applying the integral unidirectional planning, assessment, and accounting system at all levels using indicators established for the enterprise as a whole. For example, the plan for deliveries and contract commitments may be applied to individual subunits, including teams, in the form of targets in terms of the product mix and within the set schedules; the plan for increasing labor productivity may be presented in the form of targets for reducing the labor-intensiveness of output; and the plan for reducing prime costs may take the form of targets for the saving of resources. The incentive system at all levels — from the enterprise to the team — must be directed toward meeting those tasks, by providing for the extensive application of the consolidated norms of the labor and material costs of output.

In conclusion I would stress that success in restructuring labor remuneration depends to a decisive degree on the initiative and activeness of labor collectives themselves and on their ability to make use of the extensive rights granted to them.

#### TV Panel Discusses Consumer Goods, Economic Policy

LD091403 Moscow Television Service in Russian  
1600 GMT 7 Feb 86

["Problems, Search, Solutions" studio discussion program presented by Lev Aleksandrovich Voznesenskiy, with Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade; Ivan Ivanovich Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices; Ivan Grigoryevich Gritsenko, USSR deputy minister of light industry; Georgiy Dmitriyevich Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards; and Nikolay Pavlovich Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan — live]

[Text] [Voznesenskiy] Good evening, comrades! Our live broadcast today is dedicated to the problems of the growth of the material and cultural well-being of our people as the supreme aim of CPSU economic policy. This growth is planned in the Basic Guidelines of the Economic and Social Development of the USSR for 1986-1990 and for the Period to the Year 2000. The draft new edition of the CPSU Program and all the documents the party is bringing to its 27th congress tell of this growth. To answer your questions on the problems of people's well-being, we have invited to the television studio today leaders of a number of ministries and departments which are significant in this respect and which have great influence on the growth processes of people's well-being.

Allow me to introduce our guests to you: Grigoriy Ivanovich Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade; Ivan Ivanovich Gladkiy, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Labor and Social Problems; Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Prices; Ivan Grigoryevich Gritsenko, USSR deputy minister of light industry; Georgiy Dmitriyevich Kolmogorov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Standards; and Nikolay Pavlovich Lebedinskiy, deputy chairman of USSR Gosplan.

Today's broadcast is the final one in the pre-congress series "Problems, Search, Solutions". I will recall that we have discussed questions of accelerating scientific-technical progress, the development of the country's fuel and power complex, perfecting the country's unified transport system, setting up the agro-industrial complex, conserving the environment and the rational use of natural resources, and the development of the services sphere.

So we move on to today's subject. The first question is from Gennadiy Sergeyevich Samarov: In a planned economy is it necessary to overfulfill tasks or is it perhaps better to pay attention to quality output? For with present-day production cooperation a situation may arise where there will be surpluses of some goods and not enough of others. This results in part of the labor and resources being useless. I am passing this question

to Nikolay Pavlovich Lebedinskiy; and while Nikolay Pavlovich looks over it again, I will say that similar sorts of questions about the correlation — if one may put it thus — of the quality and quantity of goods being produced in our country have come in from Comrade Poznukhov from Moscow Oblast; from Mikhail (?Adamovich) Lenin, deputy director of Kharkov (?Tenyakov) garment works in Kharkov; from Dmitriy Vasilyevich Iturkin from Koshinev; and from Demyan Demyanovich Shabanov from Simferopol. Over to you, Nikolay Pavlovich.

[Lebedinskiy] Well, this is an interesting and correct question. It is a question of every enterprise fulfilling the plan, and above all in the quantity and quality which has been planned for it. As for overfulfilling the planned quantity there can be no uniform answer to this question. Some sectors overfulfilled the oil extraction plan. In this same sphere of power engineering, overfulfillment of the plan for power generation, let's say, must be acknowledged as positive since energy must be saved efficiently. As for quality, there are also plans here at virtually every enterprise; and I would say that overfulfillment in this respect must be carried out without any sort of restrictions.

[Vashchenko] Might I go into one detail in this matter and say a little? As trade workers we are very interested in this aspect of the question: What to overfulfill and what not to fulfill? For example, we would like industry to make what we have ordered for trade. If more is made than was ordered, we don't need it, but we have to keep it in stock. On the other hand, it is desirable to overfulfill the plan when we don't receive what we have ordered. Thus it is desirable that industry gives us what we order. Then we are able to sell things at the proper time and at a good standard of quality.

[Gladkiy] Lev Aleksandrovich, I would like to speak for a moment on this. This is a very proper question, and evidently the way we should put it is that above all there must be fulfillment of the delivery plan — not an overfulfillment of overall marketing plan but fulfilled delivery of those goods which are necessary and ordered. And then, if there is a possibility of overfulfilling goods which are needed for the national economy — or, as Grigoriy Ivanovich says, for trade — then these goods should be overfulfilled.

[Lebedinskiy] Ivan Ivanovich, in this connection it ought to be stressed that the main evaluation index for any enterprise is still the fulfillment of plans according to contracts.

[Gladkiy interrupts] Yes, according to contracts...

[Lebedinskiy]...in strict accordance with contracts. If it overfulfills the plan for quantity but does not fulfill the plan for goods which are written in the contract it does not receive a bonus.

[Voznesenskiy] In the light of the first part of our conversation, I think that a question must be put to Ivan Grigoryevich Gritsenko. Incidentally, I don't mean just one question; there are a whole series. They have come in from Comrade Sinchugova; from Galina Yuryevna Konova, a teacher, and, as it say here, a young mother; from Gvardeytshev in Moscow; from Comrade Demukh. The question is as follows: The demand for footwear for very young children worries many people — or rather the satisfaction

of this demand. It is not just the quality but even the quantity which worries people. When and how will the situation be rectified?

[Gritsenko] I must say that we are very seriously worried by the question of the provision of durable, quality footwear for the population — for both children and adults. Today we are still far from supplying the needs for our citizens. At the moment, the Ministry of Light Industry has mapped out and is implementing a whole series of measures which will make it possible to solve the problem in the near future, both in terms of quality and quantity. What we are trying to accomplish at present, or rather this is what we are accomplishing: In particular, special lasts have been developed for children's footwear. There are many complaints that children's shoes are not flexible, and that when the child puts them on they simply deform his feet. First we looked at the development of lasts. We are working on solving this question. Second, we are expanding the use of elastic materials. Hard materials are not comfortable for children to wear, so the solution to the question is to use soft elastic materials and elastic cushioning. I can demonstrate that our comrades have started working on this. If one looks at children's shoes, it would seem to be a small detail that plays a role, but elasticity in shoes for small children makes for a good product. Synthetic and artificial materials are being virtually excluded from the manufacture of footwear for the young for reasons of comfort.

However the quantitative aspect also worries all purchasers, something which comrades are writing about in current letters. I will say this: At the moment, for 1986, the current year, we have a program for producing 345 million pairs of children shoes out of a total of 726 million. The figure would seem to be large, but this does not mean that this figure has solved the problem. We think we must still make additional efforts to eliminate the shortage that is occurring in the market and to turn particular attention where we have mapped out the program to resolving the question of output of children's footwear from natural leathers. So if one gives a figure, in our sector it should grow from 214 million pairs of children's footwear from natural leathers to 380 million by the year 1990. I think this figure will enable us to more or less stabilize the children's footwear situation.

[Voznesenskiy] Georgiy Dmitriyevich, a question has just come in from a Moscow engineer, Igor Nikolayevich Gorelyy, namely: What is the role of comprehensive output quality control systems in resolving the problem of quality? Over to you.

[Kolmogorov] Well, before I answer the question posed by Comrade Igor Nikolayevich Gorelyy, I would like to shed some light on the problem of the quality of output produced in the country in general. You are aware, comrade television viewers, what great attention the party and government are devoting to raising the quality of output produced. The April and October 1985 plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the June conference of the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress and, finally, the decisions that our party's Central Committee Politburo adopted on 9 January this year put the problem of raising output quality into the forefront of our entire practical activity. Why does the party raise the issue of the quality of articles produced today in particular? It is precisely because high quality is now the overall index of

scientific and technical progress — one which defines the level of production, the state of technical production, the degree of organization of production, labor discipline, and so forth. Quality is now the basic source of economy of material, labor, and financial resources. Today, quality determines the competitiveness of our goods on the world market. And I should say that today better satisfaction of the people's requirements of consumer goods depends on quality. The development of our entire economy today depends upon the question of quality.

In regard to this question, I would like to point out that expenditure on repairing our equipment in use now amounts to over R30 billion. Today, one in five metric tons of metal smelted in ferrous metallurgy will be used for repairs; one in four machine tools in our machine tool stock is engaged in repair shops. One should also note that the labor costs of replacing articles that fail to meet standard technical specifications during use are now 10 times higher than the costs of correcting defects directly during production. In instrument building, for instance, it is 100 times more expensive in terms of labor costs to seek out defects in complicated circuitry than if these goods, [as heard] so to speak, were discovered during routine quality control.

At the same time, there are now great opportunities and potentials for directly raising the quality of output itself. It suffices to cite the following example: If the running life between major overhauls of tractors such as the Belarus is increased by 2,000, this is equivalent to increasing them 20-25 percent. Were we today to increase the life of tires by even as much as 10,000, this would be equivalent to cutting output of them by 10 percent. The problem of quality and of resolving the problem of quality therefore means also resolving the problem of quantity.

Allow me now to turn to Comrade Igor Nikolayevich Gorelyy's question and answer that: What is the role of comprehensive output quality control system in resolving the problem of quality. The role of comprehensive output quality control systems at various levels is now great. At the state level we expect the control system to operate as soon as the requirements for state standards are drawn up — both new and revised ones. So when state standards requirements are drawn up, direct account will be taken of the needs of the national economy, the needs of the purchaser, and the needs of the world market. At the second stage, we have output quality control systems and comprehensive standardization programs where the requirements for not only the final product, but also the requirements in terms of raw materials and assembly components are mutually linked and gathered into one whole; the fulfillment of such comprehensive programs will result in a sharp increase in output quality.

Finally, at the enterprises themselves the comprehensive output quality control systems which have already been introduced at 90 percent of enterprises are already yielding perceptible results. However, to our (?regret) these comprehensive systems are as yet not operating properly, as the expression goes, at some enterprises. One would therefore like the system in question to develop further in the future. And we see the development of these comprehensive control systems in systems for drawing up so-called output quality programs. Output quality programs are being drawn up at various levels: at the enterprise level, at the ministry level, at the regional level, and at the republican level.

Let's look at what such comprehensive programs offer. I should say that, taking, for example, the program for Moscow for the next 5-year period, the targets are to raise the proportion of consumer goods produced which correspond to world standards — to 70 percent by 1990. Every new article put into production is to correspond to the world standard. The comprehensive program for Tula Oblast envisages 72 percent of consumer goods to reach these standards. The program for the Belorussian SSR envisages that 42 percent of consumer goods in the republic as a whole will be brought up to world standards. And finally, enterprises, such as the Minsk Atlant association, which produces refrigerators, has set itself the target in this comprehensive program of producing 100 percent of its output in accordance with world standards. This is what comprehensive output quality control systems at various levels now offer.

[Voznesenskiy] Nikolay Timofeyevich, you wanted to add something.

[Glushkov] Yes, I should like to say that of course everything that has been said with regard to output quality is quite accurate; but I should like to stress its importance as an economic issue. There can be no output in the national economy. Therefore, we want the comprehensive program being drawn up in our country — as has just been mentioned — to take into account as a matter of course the economic effectiveness of this output. In order to stimulate the production of higher-quality output, the government has adopted a very important decision. First, we now have the right to set our wholesale prices taking into account the normative costs of producing this new product and to allocate more than half of the effect, up to 30 percent of the wholesale price, to the producers of this product in order to give incentives to their collectives. At the same time, now, from 1986 — we are working with the State Committee for Standards in this area — the task set is that penalty reductions of the wholesale price will be applicable to output of the first quality category if that output is produced after its certification period expires — 5 percent the first year, 10 percent the second year, 15 percent the third year, and then 30 percent in the next 2 years until it is taken out of production. The task set by the party and government thus consists of excluding, in the next 5 year period, production of output which is unprofitable and of low quality.

[Voznesenskiy] Nikolay Timofeyevich, in connection with what you have been saying another question arises concerning chiefly consumer goods. It is asked by Trofima Mikhaylovna Filimonova: What can and should be done with goods that are not in demand and with which the shops and warehouses are literally crammed full of? In other words, those which have already been produced; because the sanctions which Georgiy Dmitriyevich and you were talking about — the measures which Georgiy Dmitriyevich spoke of and the sanctions that you spoke of — are not yet in operation or were not in full operation previously. Grigoriy Ivanovich, would you answer?

[Vashchenko] I find this question difficult, Georgiy Dmitriyevich. It's a correct one, but what can one say in reply? A comprehensive program has been adopted to increase the production of consumer goods. Virtually all the ministries and all enterprises in all the industrial sectors are involved in carrying out that program. The thing is that all of us are producing

consumer goods and those goods are needed by everyone. But what can we do to ensure that those goods do not go to waste in the trade network? Of course it would be a good thing, for example, if the person who made the television and who put a defective part in it — into 1, 2, 3, or 100 televisions — could be sold that same television so that he would know what he had done to it. But unfortunately he doesn't buy it! He puts in a defective part, and then comes up to us and asks: A good television, isn't it? The only kind we make! Frankly speaking, it is difficult for us to fight this alone. We need your help.

[Kolmogorov] Well, I would...

[Vashchenko interrupts] But the question is correct. And it's not only this one. We get literally hundreds and thousands of such indignant questions, and they are quite justified.

[Kolmogorov] Grigoriy Ivanovich, the answer that I would give to this question is as follows: It's time that you and I put an end to this all-forgiving attitude.

[Vashchenko] That's right.

[Kolmogorov] Today we have requirements that are set out in the technical standard documentation, and requirements are even contained in the state standards for clothing and footwear. Those requirements concern purely physical and mechanical characteristics but all the other questions are covered — so to speak — producing samples. In other words, there is an artistic council directly in the Ministry of Light Industry, among other places, which approves these samples; and the footwear which does not correspond to these samples should not reach the customer. So the thing is for the quality control departments directly at the works to compare the footwear that is to be despatched to the trade centers, and for the quality controllers at the trade centers performing input product control to ensure that the products correspondent strictly to the sample that was approved. And the commission which takes the decisions — the artistic council — must approach the question thoroughly in that if it is going to approve the sample, it must be tried out directly on the customers, and only after that put into the retail network so that it is assured of a demand. But if the sample has no demand, what is the point of producing the goods? I think that we should by joint effort correct the state of affairs in the country.

[Voznesenskiy] I have the feeling that Ivan Grigoryevich Gritsenko would also like to add some ideas of his own. But before you do, I would like to say, Ivan Grigoryevich, that a question has just come in over the telephone from manual worker Yuriy Petrovich Sergeyev: What measures are going to be taken to eliminate the large amount of defective products in the footwear industry? In other words, will strict measures be taken against the poor workmen: for instance deductions from wages for making defective products based on the costs of returning and altering the product if it is possible? What do you have to say to that?

[Gritsenko] Many justified criticisms are made about the quality and range of goods; and even here at our roundtable today, this question arises in a very acute way. Criticisms are made of the way fabrics are sewn, their dull and uninteresting colors, the

patterns and other shortcomings. I would like to divide the problem of quality into several areas.

The first of these I would call our own internal problems. Questions should always be approached by looking for your own shortcomings, and after that looking for the outside factors that are getting in your way. First, there are the problems over the shortcomings in the work of our enterprises, our pattern-making organizations, and our scientific people who have the job of solving the problem of quality at a high level. The industry in fact has many enterprises that have achieved good working results. I can give the examples of the Yunost sewing production association in Dmitriyevka, the (Dainava) association in Alytus, the Progress knitwear association in Minsk, the Zarya footwear association in Moscow, and a whole number of other enterprises I will not list here. The collectives of those enterprises are most proud of their trade mark, and their goods enjoy well-deserved popularity among the customers. Our work today aims at passing on the experience of these front-ranking enterprises to all labor collectives. That is the first thing. I will give one example. The Brayansk sewing production association was for a long time one of those that lagged behind. Then the Moskva sewing association provided sponsored assistance, and the association reached a front-ranking level. Its goods began to be in demand, and the result was good: the customer was happy with the goods and the collective began to work as it should. The task before us, and the measures we are taking, are to elevate those who lag behind in the area of quality to the level of the front-ranking enterprises.

Here we have the comprehensive system of quality control that Georgiy Dmitriyevich was answering the question about, the methods of sponsored assistance, and other things. We are now working to improve the operation of quality control departments, and much depends on the operation of these departments at the factories. The way we look at it is that if you have quality control only at the final stage — after the product has been made — and it is found to be defective, it must be returned and fixed labor resources are essentially being wasted. We are introducing between-operations control, in other words, quality control at each work stage in order to forestall the production of substandard goods. That is the first barrier against the production of substandard goods. The whole burden of responsibility for quality is laid on the quality control departments. At present many people bear the responsibility, from the director down to the worker; but what we are working on is to give the quality control departments specific rights and powers, and we think that is the most important thing.

The second thing....

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] Ivan Grigoriyevich, excuse me, but on that very point — and you can continue in a moment — a suggestion for combating defective goods has just come in from serviceman Anatoliy Yakovlevich Korotich. He puts his idea to Grigory Ivanovich that, in order to put up stronger barriers against products that are no in demand and are cluttering up our shops, could the quality control departments of the enterprises manufacturing consumer goods not be transferred to the Ministry of Trade so that they become the buyer's representatives? They would be given proper powers. There is experience of having such representatives, so could it not be adopted? What do you

think? Perhaps we could take a little break from what you were saying — do not forget the point you were making — and exchange ideas about this. Incidentally, that is not the only question. To which department should the quality control departments belong, and what are the consequences entailed? What do you think the prospects are, Georgiy Dmitriyevich?

[Kolmogorov] Yes, Lev Aleksandrovich, I would like to answer that question. We have a slightly different view on the question of for whom the quality control departments should work. There are a great many suggestions being made today regarding quality control departments. A lot is being said in the central press, the television, and the radio; and many suggestions have been made that they should be an extra-departmental acceptance body, a state acceptance body, a departmental acceptance body, and so forth. There are a great many suggestions to that effect. What I would say in reply is, however, that the quality control process is now an integral part of the actual production process. The responsibility for the quality of output is now borne directly by the manufacturer himself. So the quality control department today is a link in the chain, and by tearing that link out we would actually make the director of the enterprise unable to exercise direct control over the output quality; there would be no input control, no between-operations control, and no control at the final stage. We have been thinking about this question, and we are currently carrying out an experiment on a national scale. We have introduced a departmental acceptance body at 22 enterprises, and at 19 enterprises we have introduced a state acceptance body consisting of representatives of the State Committee for Standards.

Analyzing the work that has been going on now for 5 or 6 months at certain enterprises, we have come to the conclusion that a state acceptance provides better results than a departmental acceptance, because the department still has its own interests to look after. If the goods are not in finished form, and they are to be supplied to another department where they are badly needed, then of course the departmental representative is going to make some allowances. A state acceptance body, however, stands firm and upholds the interests of the state. For example, we introduced a state acceptance body consisting of representatives of the State Committee for Standards at the Frezer works, which produces extremely complex cutting tools. Only 18-20 percent of these complex cutting tools used to be accepted on first presentation. But today, now that this acceptance body has been in operation there for 5 months, the result is that 100 percent of the tools are accepted on first presentation. We intend to broaden the scale on which state acceptance bodies consisting of representatives of the State Committee for Standards are introduced throughout the country. What we are looking into today is the question of appointing such acceptance bodies in the near future at plants producing equipment for the oil extraction industry, and we are thinking of extending this to the plants producing goods of the greatest importance to the economy. I think that this solution will produce the desired result, and we must try to ensure that the acceptance body at the factory is a state one and not a departmental one.

[Voznesenskiy] What are your opinions on this, Grigoriy Ivanovich?

[Vashchenko] If I may, I would like to put in just a word on this matter. I want to address our workers in the trade sphere who are watching us today. You have heard the quite correct comments and explanations from Georgiy Dmitriyevich Kolmogorov and Ivan Grigoriyevich Gritsenko. But justified reproaches and criticism from many people that we are offering poor quality goods are addressed first of all to us, because we come into direct contact with the purchaser. We should draw one correct conclusion from this: The poor-quality goods that we unfortunately get from light industry and other industries should be squeezed out with all possible strictness. All that we sell should be only of good quality. While they sort out where the quality control departments are going to work and how they can work best, our only common task is not to sell defective goods. And as for those who produce the output, I would like to make the following little suggestion and comment: You must not be one person at work in the factory and another when you are buying things. Otherwise, you produce poor quality goods and then go shopping and demand high-quality goods. We producers should not be two-faced about this. We, dear comrade trade workers, must nonetheless give our people only good, high-quality and good-quality goods to sell, as they deserve.

[Kolmogorov] That's right, Grigoriy Ivanovich; everyone says so. Lev Aleksandrovich, no matter how efficiently controllers operate today, at any level, whether at state level or the controller at a motor vehicle transportation office, the best controller is nevertheless the conscience of the direct producer, you understand, the conscience of the creator of the technology, and this depends precisely upon us all. We are all, to some degree, at once consumers and manufacturers; and it is upon us that the quality of output being produced in the country today depends. And it is upon the quality of output that, in fact, the income of every family depends. If we make good-quality footwear, it will last longer, you understand. If we make good-quality household appliances that will be durable, then every family will spend less. And we will thereby enhance the well-being of every family and of our society as a whole. So everyone should have a conscientious approach to the quality of labor, and primarily to the quality of his own work.

[Voznesenskiy] Grigoriy Dmitriyevich, this is a very proper appeal, and I am sure that it will receive the backing not only of all those sitting around this table, but literally of all Soviet people. But this appeal, and work in this direction, does not remove — let us agree precisely on this — the need to set up a statewide system of stricter control over quality of output in all its aspects, from the quality of the means of production to the quality of consumer goods. So let us act in all directions...

[Gladkiy, in chorus with other speakers] Control and responsibility of labor collectives...

[Voznesenskiy] ... material responsibility which will have a direct effect on the productivity indexes. Ivan Grigoriyevich, please do go on, but as concisely as possible.

[Gritsenko] I'll try. One of the major aspects relating to output quality in light industry is clothing design and artistry. The system of fashion design that operates today does not wholly answer today's consumer demands. And frequently the clothes

that get to the shop counter are already out of fashion. We analyzed why such things happen. You know, our evaluation indicated that designing a model and putting it into production was an extremely lengthy process. In conjunction with the Ministry of Trade, therefore, we have laid down that: First, fashion design must go by seasons, the first season being spring-summer, the second autumn-winter. Fairs are to be held in accordance with this. We have things organized along these lines, and I think we shall make a positive step forward in this respect that will yield positive results. We shall be starting this year; this work will be carried out for the first time. Second, we are also thinking a very great deal along these lines, and we consider that the wholesale fairs which are held today are the barometer of what, in the final analysis, is determined right in the shops — what we are to sell and how, what we are offering. This is our prime task, and I think we shall find solutions in regard to fashion design and such matters. Furthermore, we have decided to attach experimental production works to our fashion design organizations. That is, there will be a so-called trial run of fashions. The design house devises a fashion line which will tomorrow be widely popular, today it is high-fashion, shall we say. Trial sales are made at the direct-sales shop, and then the line goes on a wide scale into the shops. This method, in our view, makes it possible to resolve those problems and those tasks confronting the light industry today in regard to quality. This probably relates not only to light industry, but also to other industries. And I think that in this context we shall resolve the questions raised with regard to quality of footwear, and with regard to clothing and other goods in our industry, and considerable advances will be perceptible.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, Boris Aleksandrovich Sergeyev, from Pushkino, Leningrad Oblast, is telephoning a question to Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov: In the pursuit of profit, many enterprises make quite unjustifiable increases in the price of the output they produce. Does the USSR Committee on Prices keep the prices of output manufactured by enterprises under constant surveillance? And a similar question — or rather two questions — have come from Vladimir Mikhailovich Sikisov: What guidelines does the State Committee follow in setting prices for goods? Is the average monthly wage of the population taken into account when it does this? Over to you, Nikolay Timofeyevich.

[Glushkov] Well, I would like to start with the main question: What guidelines does the State Committee follow when setting the level of retail prices? First, of course, every price is set on the basis of the proposal submitted to us by the enterprise manufacturing the goods involved. But this does not by any means signify that we take all production costs as the basis of the price. We take only those socially necessary normative costs that are the average for the industry and in accordance with the plan for production of this or that article. This is the prime factor.

But where consumer goods are concerned, our second golden rule is that we take into account the average per capita income of the population — wages, collective farmers' incomes, pensions, and so on. Thus, we are carrying out our party's economic policy. Since 1955, food prices have remained immutable in our country, with the exception of those for meat and dairy products, which have been maintained for more than 23 years. Consequently, the current level of prices for food products is essentially the lowest in the world, and the state maintains this level of prices in order

for essential goods to be accessible to all strata of the population. At the same time, along with immutable food prices, wages have risen. One can say that since 1955, when prices for food products were set, wages in our country have increased 2.6 times, that is, 260 percent. Whereas prices for goods and industrial goods have risen in our country only 10 percent during these 30 years. Can one find any other state in the world where such a sincere and obligatory concern has been shown for the needs of our working people?

Indisputably, there are cases where we take as our point of departure for deciding on prices the quality of these goods, their fashionableness, and the demand for them. This relates to many sewn goods, footwear, and a number of other goods. Such goods are essentially renewed every 3 years, and each new model is made better than the old one. Despite the level of mechanization, the prices and the cost of producing such goods are indisputably higher than its analogue. I would not say that this rule is all-embracing in our country. All standard industrial goods have invariable prices. As for children's goods, the state allocates almost R2 billion in state subsidies to maintain prices at a low level on the range of children's goods. I also think that there is no other country in the world where prices for children's goods are as low as they are in our country. Here is a fresh manifestation of the party and government's concern for the range of children's goods. From January this year, virtually all surcharges on better-quality children's ranges have been abolished. From 10 January this year, all children's goods have been reappraised and prices lowered in essentially all shops and other trading points in the USSR. And indisputably better-quality goods are the ones affected. Prices for these are being returned to the normal price level.

Well, since I was given the floor here, and so as not to have to go back to a number of other questions put to me...

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] Nikolay Timofeyevich, I support your initiative, but I just ask you to remember to be as brief as possible.

[Glushkov] Yes, I would like to say that many comrades are interested in questions concerning the prices of new automobiles. Here I would like to take a rather critical stance on this question in view of the fact that advertising by our car manufacturers of the new Moskvich, the new Oka, and the new Zaporozhets has essentially been going on for 5-6 years already — somewhat less perhaps for the Oka — 2 or 3 years. In practice, however, taking into consideration the possibilities that exist for the technical servicing of them, car manufacturers will, at best, put these vehicles on sale in 2 or 3 years time. For example, the Moscow Leninskiy Komsomol motor works intends to sell 2,000 cars of the new model this year and is asking that they be sold to its own staff because others will not buy because there will not be anyone to service them. Advertising of this kind, which runs ahead of the situation, creates a somewhat inaccurate impression; and today I cannot answer the question as to what the prices of these new vehicles will be. In 1986 — and in 1987, too, I think — the same cars which have been on sale this year will be sold [sentence as heard]. They include the new range VAZ cars — the 2108 — which are already being bought, and the 2109. They say that car prices are rather high in our country. Of course, I think that cars...

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] What's more, this is clear from questions which I have already handed to you.

[Glushkov] Yes, quite right. Given the volume of car production, which is something of the order of 1 million units, of course I do not think that we can sell these vehicles in a way that might result in queues forming unduly and in people buying and reselling these vehicles and so on. Even today there are lists, queues, and allocations for many cars. I do not think, therefore, that there is any real possibility of reducing the retail prices of private cars. And unfortunately I have to say, in reply to the question from Comrade Zhuk, that there is no possibility of the price of petrol being reduced either.

And now some questions that have been handed to me about sports footwear. I would like to say this: Our prices remain unchanged for traditional sports goods. But there are new goods that have made their appearance — such as athletic shoes — and of course these goods are manufactured in limited quantities and we are unable to satisfy the demand from all those who want to buy them. The price level for these goods, therefore, is perhaps fairly high today, from, say, R20-35 or even R40. But the limited production means that there is no possibility of reducing prices.

[Voznesenskiy] I would like to interrupt you here for a moment, Nikolay Timofeyevich, and put a question to Ivan Grigoryevich Gritsenko, since I have already sent him the question: — What are the prospects for the production of these athletic shoes in our country? How many of them are going to be produced — or how few — and when are more of them going to be made?

[Gritsenko] According to the results for last year, 32 million pairs of athletic shoes and footwear for active recreation were produced in our country. This year it is intended to produce 40 million pairs within the system of the Ministry of Light Industry. By 1990 light industry will produce 56 million pairs. Throughout the country as a whole, taking into account the fact that athletic shoes are made by the Ministry of the Oil Refining and Petrochemical Industry, the Ministry of Consumer Services, and other ministries, by the year 1990 production of this footwear will amount to about 100 million pairs per year. That is how this problem is going to be solved. Lev Aleksandrovich, I would like to take advantage of the fact that you have invited me to speak to dwell on some of the questions that you have passed over to me — to take the floor and reply to them.

[Voznesenskiy] Ivan Grigoryevich, let's agree as follows: You will choose one of these questions and reply to it now. And we'll give brief replies to the remainder a little later because other comrades are also anxious to reply.

[Gritsenko] Alright, I'll answer this question: There are questions along these lines in this group of questions, comrades. Today there are not enough goods and dresses made from cotton fabrics in the shops. There is a question about the shortage of cheap items and particularly those made from cotton. Yes, this problem does exist, and those who are asking this question are right. It has to be said that much work has been done in this direction by the Ministry of Light Industry. First of all over the past 5 year plan we have released 500 million meters — more than 500 million meters — of cotton fabric from industrial requirements. That is

one side. These fabrics were allocated for the solution of problems linked with bed linen, underwear for children of kindergarten age, and so on. So, essentially, this problem no longer exists. The goods can be bought in the shops. But we do still need cheap cotton goods today. How do we intend to solve this problem? First of all, point No 1, by solving the problem of increasing the capacities of the light industry itself, of the garment industry itself. Second, we shall do so by integrating with the socialist countries; and what's more industry will manufacture and offer the customer ready-to-sew materials so that every woman who has a machine will be able to make these things at home. And since I find that I have been given the opportunity .

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] Ivan Grigoryevich, no, no. Let's agree as follows: The opportunity has already been taken because I simply cannot allow our dear and respected participants to go on sitting in silence while these numerous questions are sorted out.

Let us deal with this just a little later, just a little later, so that everyone has a chance to address our comrade television viewers. I will only add one very pleasant detail to your story. I told you that I passed questions on to you about athletic shoes; and while you were talking a question from Olga Olegovna Kulakova came in. She called on behalf of the third form class 3B students from the town of Zheleznodorzhnyy in Moscow Oblast and asked the very same question: How many pairs will be produced and supplied to the shops this year? And I am very pleased that such a socially active generation — even in the third form — is participating in our serious broadcasts. Well, Nikolay Pavlovich, I would like to ask you, to continue what Nikolay Timofeyevich Glushkov said in answer to the question from Nikolay Petrovich Avilov about what Gosplan is doing to balance the monetary income and expenditure of the population. It is a very important question of principle concerning living standards.

[Lebedinskiy] I have to say that this is one of the most complex and most important aspects of Gosplan's activity because it concerns each inhabitant in our country — each citizen. The plans being worked out — either for 1 year or for the long term — contain within their structure a balance between the income and expenditure of the population. This is a most important document which is also discussed by the directive bodies [direktivnyye organy].

All sections of the Gosplan are being drawn into its elaboration. The first task is to provide as many goods and services as possible. Therefore all our plans, both current and long-term, provide for the volume of commodities in circulation to run considerably ahead of the growth of the wages fund and of average wages. This is also obvious from the Basic Guidelines. I will not quote the figures because everybody can look them up. The second aspect is also very important. It is to ensure the truism of Marxism which is that labor productivity should grow at a faster rate than that of wages. Unfortunately, not all that long ago there was a period when many industries and the ministries forgot this truism. And this led to the balance between the population's income and expenditure being upset. But, when we talk about goods, I must say that Gosplan is not simply following their sum total, but it is taking into account the necessity for this sum total to conform without fail to the needs of the population. And for this purpose, the large system of indicators of the structure of the sum total of

produced goods on the quantity of the most needed goods for the population, are reflected in the specific planned tasks. These tasks are also stated as far as the qualitative aspect of produced goods is concerned. The situation in services is similar. They are now being planned at considerably higher rates than commodity circulation. There is a great need in this sphere. And, briefly speaking...

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] Well, thank you for being brief and clear. Ivan Ivanovich, it is your turn now. Tell us please how team contracting is being introduced in purely engineering collectives? This issue is of interest to engineer Aleksandr Vasiliyevich Kraynikov and engineer Vinogradov. Both comrades are from Moscow.

[Gladkiy] Well, to explain this evidently requires lot of time: Let's talk about the experience in Leningrad and the experience in Ulyanovsk where truly collective contracting is applied, where collectives are being created. This means that designers, technologists, and engineers work on collective contracting namely in the design organizations. We have such experience and this is yielding positive results. I would like to give an example: the main design bureau for milling machines in the town of Ulyanovsk where the designers' collective contracting has already been in use for 4 years. First, we must say that above all they have increased their labor productivity and wages and this has had an influence. The technological standard of designs produced by this collective has improved substantially; and correspondingly, the quality of machine tools produced has increased and the time taken for production of them to be perfected has been shortened. Collective contracting in the design bureaus already exists in many institutes and is becoming more widespread. This, Lev Aleksandrovich, is my answer to this question.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. I consider that our prestige is rising in the eyes of millions of viewers and can be expressed above all in the growing briefness and clarity of our answers. Now I shall ask Grigoriy Ivanovich to answer a group of questions addressed to him concerning the working pattern of trade enterprises. There are a lot of complaints about this from various towns.

[Vashchenko] Indeed, there are many questions about the working pattern of these enterprises. Naturally, the working pattern of the enterprises is fixed locally as the most suitable working pattern for the specific locality where the shop trades, taking into account the employment of people in an enterprise. Therefore, as a rule, our shops work in a 1 or 1 and 1/2-shift pattern. This is from 0700 till 1900 or 2000. A smaller number of shops work till 2100 or 2200. Many comrades write that this work pattern is not satisfactory. Well, clearly the pros and cons of each individual case must be examined on the spot. We would have thought that a work pattern of 1 and 1/2 shifts per day fully provides normal service to all categories of people, because — let us say this straight — no one in our country works 12 or 15 hours a day. But those are the opening hours of the shops! Therefore, it is possible for comrades to get the goods that they need either before or after work. Further, there is also the following observation: Why isn't it possible to buy groceries such as bread late in the evening around 2100 or 2200? Not long ago I received such a complaint and many complaints like this: I came out of the theater and

was unable to buy bread. What is to be done? It would appear that we must supposedly bake bread for this comrade and keep it until he has returned from the theater. He has worked, he has been to the theater, and then he must still go looking for bread. This seems unreasonable to us. One must think about bread in the morning before work, then do other things, and then go to the theater. But the comrade left the theater and then thought about bread. From this it follows that we must keep, say, hundreds of shops with thousands of people open during this time and wait for him to come out of the theater and buy bread in our shop. Such a claim is not justified. In short, I think not long ago the "Vremya" program showed an interview with a Moscow shopper. We consider such a demand to be unreasonable. We must also organize work in such a way that it is convenient for the people — for shoppers — and so that it is also generally right for the trade organizations, so that people who have nothing to do do not sit in empty shops.

[Voznesenskiy] Excuse me, Grigoriy Ivanovich, there are indeed other circumstances in life apart from the theater when, if one takes this specific example, one cannot get enough bread in time, one can't stockpile it; and in this case, comrades, there should obviously be an extended opening hours...

[Vashchenko interrupts] ...a shop with extended opening hours [words indistinct].

[Voznesenskiy] ...a network of shops with extended opening hours.

[Vashchenko] There is a network of shops with extended opening hours in existence everywhere and in this shop one can buy bread later. However, such a network is more limited of course. In every town.

[Voznesenskiy] We must also react to criticism which comes in during the course of the broadcast. Boris Alekseyevich Kulagin, a veteran of the Atomic Energy Institute, has just sent some remarks about the broadcast. The question was posed: What happens to all the goods that are lying in the warehouse and are not sold? The comrade ministers gave replies about measures which will be taken. In my view there are various things. Let's speak about this very briefly. Over to you Ivan Grigoryevich.

[Gritsenko] I have some questions about this in front of me. Comrade Yakovlev from Kustanay and a number of other comrades ask a really justified question. Goods are produced, goods lie in storage, the goods are not needed by anyone, working capital is idle, and the state does not receive money. In our view, we think that the chief indicator today for eliminating the question of long-unsold goods and unnecessary goods should be orders from the trading organizations. The trade orders the requisite range of goods. We should take this order, put it into production, conclude a deal — or a contract, as we say — at a trade fair, and fulfill it in a timely fashion and with good-quality results from work. This will then lead to a situation where goods do not lie about. This proposal we have...pardon me, Nikolay Timofeyevich, we have submitted such a proposal today to Gosplan, that consumer goods must only be planned according to the results of orders from trade. Once agreement has been reached at a fair, price indexes should follow and the resultant goods on

the market will be those that the consumer is demanding today.

[Voznesenskiy] Are there any opponents of this idea at this table?

[Glushkov] I don't think that this is quite right. I am wholeheartedly in favor of the order and the fair; but if it turns out that the fair is held only once a year, and if the production of goods which are stipulated by the order turns out to be superfluous for trade and the population, then what is the point in producing such goods?

[Voznesenskiy] Nikolay Timofeyevich?

[Glushkov] Then production of them must be halted, they must not be placed in the trade network, and we are obliged to reduce the price of those that have been placed. The Trade Ministry has a special reductions fund, and, in addition the government, allocates special monies so that such goods are sold from among the unpopular and long-unsold goods. I can say that on 1 January — and Grigoriy Ivanovich will certainly confirm this — we had approximately R2 billion worth of such goods. This is still for the trade turnover, which in industrial goods is estimated at R170-180 billion, not really such a large figure. And I think that in the near future ways will be found to reduce the price and market these goods. Of course, this group does not include high-quality cut glass which we really do have today in shops and which is sold irregularly. However, a reduction in its price is not feasible at present. However, for all the cut glass that was bought at the 1986 fair, the prices were already quite different, quite different, lower, taking into account the quality of the cut glass that is being supplied to the trade network.

Therefore, the main thing in this matter is to react in a timely and expeditious fashion to changes in demand. And apart from this, there is the responsibility of industry. If a type of good is not sold in trade for 3, 4, 5, or 6 months, then its price must certainly be reduced. Such a right is now granted both to the Ministry of Trade and our committee; however such a price reduction must be made basically at the expense of industry that has produced goods which are not in demand among the population.

[Lebedinskiy] Lev Aleksandrovich?

[Voznesenskiy] Please go ahead.

[Lebedinskiy] At this point I would add that this is a forced measure, of course, but it costs the state a large amount. And this amount for reductions, which we stipulate every year in the plan, adds up to many hundreds of millions of rubles. If we produced goods that were in demand, then we would be able to channel this money simply into bringing down the prices of fine goods that are needed by the populace. However, we are in essence forced to reduce the price of these goods in order to move them. These are completely different things. And the main task here is to sharply intensify the demand made on suppliers. Here I think that the organs of Gosstandard should play a prominent role.

[Voznesenskiy] All right, Ivan Grigoryevich.

[Gritsenko] Lev Aleksandrovich, television viewers have probably paid attention to what I have been saying. We are using a form,

we have started to use a form of seasonal modeling with spring, summer, fall, and winter, and together with the Ministry of Trade we have begun seasonal selling. This will give us the opportunity to reduce these long-unsold goods.

But about my question regarding planning. Let us take a cotton dress worth R7: The collective also has to make products from synthetic material costing R80 with the same labor costs. Well, here is a contradiction. When you come to the fair, expensive goods are offered instead of those goods required by trade organizations. In our view this is one of the most important aspects that have to be resolved.

[Voznesenskiy] Thank you. Georgiy Dmitriyevich, the floor is yours. I handed you many questions; please select the most interesting ones.

[Kolmogorov] Yes, there are many interesting questions here. However, I would like to answer the questions put forward by many comrades about the recent devaluation of the state Seal of Quality. What measures are being adopted by the Gosstandard to renew the prestige of the Seal of Quality? Frequently the badge is borne by goods that are of low significance from the economic and consumer viewpoint. Indeed, the questions have been rightly asked, and the comrades are right when saying that recently the Seal of Quality has somehow started to lose its authority. However, during recent years the government has adopted major decisions in order to raise the authority of the mark of quality. A decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on measures for accelerating scientific and technological progress in national economy was adopted in 1983. This decision stipulates that the certification of goods should be carried out only in two categories of quality: the highest-quality category and the first-quality category.

The requirements for the highest-quality category have grown, and the mark of quality is being awarded only to the goods that correspond to the highest-quality category. Nowadays, the highest category must correspond wholly and fully to the world standard and must be competitive on the world market. It is also necessary to dwell on the fact that the requirements for the certification of output have grown sharply. And indeed, nowadays, the State Certification Commissions and the chairmen of these commissions for output of the highest importance for the national economy are appointed by the Committee on Science and Technology. As far as the rest of output is concerned, the client ministry is directly appointed chairman of the State Certification Commission. As far as consumer goods are concerned, it is the Ministry of Trade. From the year before last, that is, from July 1984, the recertification of all production has been carried out. And it must be said that the state certification commissions have during this period canceled the Seal of Quality on 10,000 specific items. Only this year, the certification commissions, together with experts, have withdrawn the Seal of Quality from 2,000 items of consumer goods. Today, we are also carrying out tough policy directly through territorial bodies, having already awarded the state Seal of Quality during inspection of production, carried out directly by the state inspection services on the spot. This year, the regional bodies have canceled 3,000 titles of the state Seal of Quality for lack of consistency in production. This demonstrates that very tough measures indeed

are now being adopted. It is also necessary to note that a decision was issued last year — Nikolay Timofeyevich has spoken about it here — a government decision that sets very advantageous conditions for the output of goods with the state Seal of Quality and, so to speak, the application of economic sanctions for those items that do not possess the Seal of Quality. I would say that today in our country we have found an economic mechanism for controlling the quality and technological standards of produced output. This means that for highly efficient production, which corresponds to the world standard, an increase of up to 30 percent, depending on the efficiency, is added to the wholesale price and economic sanctions are imposed on production that does not correspond to the world standard. This means that 5 percent is taken off the output in the first production year, 10 percent in the second year, and 15 percent in the third year. I think that by having such tough economic levers for controlling the quality of production, we, along with the industries, will make an effort to reinstate the good name of the state Seal of Quality in very near future.

[Voznesenskiy] Goergiy Dmitriyevich, your view on the quality mark is obvious from what you have just said; but insofar as the questions which have come in to you raise the question of whether or not the Seal of Quality ought to be abolished altogether, how do you view the aspect of the question?

[Kolmogorov] I have already said that today, according to the government decision that I have been talking about, an economic mechanism has been created. In order for this economic mechanism, which controls the quality and technical level of output, to operate, a correct evaluation must be given and the appraisal must be given objectively. The state Seal of Quality is therefore a symbol of output which now comes up to the world level. And output that has the Seal of Quality is therefore brought to everyone's attention with the help of this mark — that output is up to world standards. We therefore consider that the Seal of Quality must be retained.

[Voznesenskiy] On the topic of the seal, a different — though I wouldn't say a completely different — proposal; a very interesting and original proposal has just come in by telephone from Aleksandr Lavrentyevich Bushurin, a municipal gardner. On the day of the communist subbotnik we are all going to work hard, and we are all preparing for that day. So that people have something to mark their work, so that they work conscientiously, I propose that goods should be marked with a special symbol: Made on the Day of the Communist Subbotnik. So that the goods are goods that are needed and of high quality. An interesting proposal. [murmurs of approval from several participants]

[Gladkiy] In connection with this question, I would like to say that having worked in AUCCTU on the organization of communist subbotniks many collectives of enterprises write on the machine tools, on the pipes, on the equipment, and on the products: Output produced on the day of the communist subbotnik. As a rule it is of very high quality.

[Voznesenskiy] Excellent. Ivan Ivanovich, it is in fact your turn to say something. You have a very large number of questions.

[Gladkiy] I do have a lot of questions, and I would like to begin

with this one: Lena Petrova from the Latvian SSR asks when the pay of people working in children's preschool establishments is going to be raised? Can't it be raised more quickly? I would like to say in reply that new conditions for labor payment are going to be introduced from 1 September 1987 for pedagogical and children's preschool establishments, as is provided for in the decision of the CPSU Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU. But I would like to draw attention to the following: Rich experience has now been built up in our country whereby industrial enterprises introduce bonuses for their children's preschool establishments with the objective of reducing sickness among children and bringing more children into the kindergartens. I would like to quote the example of the Minsk tractor works, the Volga motor works, the Ivanovo Order of Lenin blended yarn combine; dozens of examples could be given involving this experience. I want to say that the State Committee for Labor, together with the AUCCTU, has approved this experience and adopted a decision in which they have not merely approved it but recommended it. In other words, we have already adopted methodical recommendations to introduce this scheme. I will simply give one example. In approximately 100 children's preschool establishments at the Volga motor works, more than 33,000 children are looked after. During the time this bonus system I am talking about has been in operation, the sickness rate has fallen by 4 days for each child. If one translates this into economic language, this made it possible to provide an average of 1 year's work by approximately 500 working women and to produce additional output worth R10 million during the year. This confirms yet again — the question from Petrova — this confirms yet again that these questions can be resolved today and labor collectives, the administrations, and the trade union committees must set about this more boldly.

[Voznesenskiy] Nikolay Timofeyevich, you have the easiest question. It is asked by Comrade Shimanov from Moscow: When and how will inflationary tendencies in our country be overcome?

[Glushkov] I can say that the inflationary tendencies the comrades are talking about...well it seems to me that all this is just conjecture cast in our direction by the foreign press. Why do I say this so categorically? Because if one is to talk about the level of retail prices — and I have already spoken about this — once again I say that no doubt there is no other country in the world where the prices of the basic foodstuffs have remained unchanged for 30 years — for 30 years — and where prices of all goods, all prices, have increased by 10 percent while wages have risen by 260 percent. Where is the inflationary element here? It seems to me that this is a far-fetched question. I am categorically unable to agree with it from the point of view of the work of our organs dealing with the calculation of prices. If I may, I would like to go on.

[Voznesenskiy] Please do.

[Glushkov] Our time is already running out, coming to an end, but there is one very important question which has been asked here, and I have not answered it.

[Voznesenskiy] Please go ahead, Nikolay Timofeyevich:

[Glushkov] First of all a little question: Comrade Timofeyev

says that his wife has asked him to ask how it is possible to buy expensive winter boots for women under the present system of salaries for design engineers? I would like to say this: including both home-manufactured and imported goods we have available in our country women's boots ranging in price from R35-40 to R150. What's more, the choice here is unlimited. But unfortunately boots costing R150 sell more quickly than the boots that Ivan Grigoriyevich makes for R40. So clearly the issue here is that the purchasing power of the population in our country is fairly high. And the last, and most important, question which I would like to reply to if you will permit me: Some comrades from Leningrad ask about this, together with some comrades from Moscow and other cities. The people from Leningrad — one of the people from Leningrad in particular writes as follows: that rumors are supposedly circulating in Leningrad that prices are going to be increased for all consumer goods. It seems to me...

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] This question was asked by Comrade Antonov, if my memory serves me right.

[Glushkov] Yes. It seems to me that there are absolutely no grounds for putting the question in this way. But I think that everyone, that the whole of our people, is well aware of the fact that all questions pertaining to prices policy, when they are linked to the real incomes of the population, are only carried out according to decisions by the party congresses.

[Gladkiy] Sorry, I'll interrupt you there, Nikolay Timofeyevich. I want to turn attention to the fact that in the Basic Guidelines...

[Glushkov interrupts] I'll mention that, I'll mention that...

[Gladkiy interrupts] ... it is strictly written...

[Glushkov interrupts] Yes, I'll mention that, I'll mention it. That's how it was at the 26th party congress and preceding congresses, and that's how it's written in the pre-congress documents. In particular, it is written in the draft CPSU Program that price fixing should be perfected so that prices more accurately reflect socially essential expenditure and also the quality of output and services; and further, the shortest but the most important decision: a policy of retail prices will be conducted in the interests of raising the population's real incomes. In the Basic Guidelines this point is laid out in greater detail. I'll venture to talk about that: to consistently conduct a retail pricing policy in accordance with the task of raising the population's real incomes; to perfect the system of state retail prices and tariffs, to reflect more fully in them the socially essential expenditure, the quality, and the consumer properties of manufactured goods and services; to ensure an economically and socially well-grounded correlation of prices for different groups of goods; to reduce prices for individual goods by raising the efficiency of their production and by reducing manufacturing costs and by accumulating the necessary commodity and financial resources; to implement a strict state and public check on observance of the discipline of prices.

I take it time is running out. Therefore, with your permission I would like to answer in writing the questions of all comrades which have been handed to me and which I was unable to answer.

[Voznesenskiy] A splendid idea. Yes, Georgiy Dmitriyevich, but very briefly?

[Kolmogorov] Yes, I've got lots of questions and they're interesting questions. I'd like very briefly to answer Comrade Vasily Fedorovich Samoylenko from Moscow, a retired soldier. With the appearance of new materials and new technology an established standard might impede the production of more perfected goods. What is the procedure for reviewing standards?

Well, first of all, I must reply that we have a very strict procedure. Every 5 years we review requirements laid down in state standards and in those of industries, and also in technical conditions for specific output. Now, the question of whether the present requirements contained in a standard can impede improvement in quality — I'd say that the question is probably not entirely correct, because world practice today and our own country's practice on standardization shows that we now establish minimum standards requirements below the level of which output should not be manufactured. But, you see, there is no question of excluding better specifications than those laid down in the standards. Therefore, standards, the specifications laid down in a standard, can never hinder the manufacture of high-quality products. The next question is: Is work being carried out to improve the quality of color televisions? This is from Comrade Shchitnikov from Moscow, a driver, and from many other comrades, particularly on the subject of household radio electronics. It must be said, comrades, that just last week we approved a program for the next 5-year plan period, a program for comprehensive standardization, in which requirements have been reviewed with precision and indeed in their totality relating directly to both television sets and to raw materials, materials and manufactured components used in their assembly. It's enough to say that requirements connected with reliability have imposed increases amounting to one whole order of magnitude upon the component base, while very strict requirements are being laid down for such popular household equipment as color TV's. By the end of the 5-year plan period, the average time between failures for color TV's should reach up to 10,000 hours. Moreover, regarding color TV's, today's energy consumption of conventional valve and semiconductor TV sets is in the order of 280 watts per set. In the standard we have set down a requirement for electricity consumption of up to 100 watts for color TV's with the largest picture tube. As far as radio receivers are concerned, the average between-failure time has been laid down at up to 13,750 hours; for radio-tape recorders, 7,500 hours; record players, 11,000 hours; tape recorders, up to 5,000 hours; and telephones, up to 14,000 hours. Fulfillment of this comprehensive program really depends on all branches of industry, including chemical workers, metallurgists, the nonferrous metallurgy industry, and directly on the Ministry of the Electronics Industry, the Ministry of the Radio Industry, and the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry. During this 5-year plan period we will review the requirements taken into account in the technical standards documents for more than 100 designations of technical standards conditions.

[Glushkov] But will this lead to a situation in which production costs will be even higher? You know that we manufacture color TV's practically at a loss, given current retail prices. Doubtless, we should not raise prices. As a result, we must reduce production

costs.

[Kolmogorov] But I must reply to your question, Nikolay Timofeyevich. Today, labor input in the production of a single color television, for instance, is approximately 19-15 man-hours. With the new sets, labor input is drastically reduced because we are switching to new-generation components: from the 1,500 items which form a complete set of components for a television today, we are switching to just 400 components per receiver. Naturally, we will be using circuits with a high level of integration, and prices will rise a little, but they will not, in total, be higher than those of the 1,500 components directly installed in the sets. Thus, I believe that overall production costs will remain at the same level.

[Glushkov] That is bad.

[Voznesenskiy] Because prices should be lowered, of course.

[Glushkov] They should be lowered, yes, yes. Our range of components, these electronic items, represent one-half of the cost of an entire color television. Well, he is an important expert in these matters and I think he should find a technical solution to the problem of reducing the cost of the range of components used in televisions.

[Voznesenskiy] And, from the standpoint of the State Committee on Prices, you will be influencing this process in a way which all consumers will welcome.

[Glushkov] The influence we have is such that the profitability of color televisions today amounts to 3-5 percent.

[Kolmogorov] Well, there must be reciprocity here, Nikolay Timofeyevich. Today we...

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] I hope that you find it. Over to you, Ivan Ivanovich.

[Gladkiy] The following viewers, Comrades Anikina from Kuybyshev and Shitikova from Moscow, say it is a well-known fact that in our country many pensioners continue working. In many other letters arriving for our program, which have come in to our program, the authors, proceeding from this premise, ask us whether the pensionable age is going to be raised. I must add that this applies not only to letters that have come into to our program, but also letters that have arrived at the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, but also to other letters.

I want to reply straight away: No, there will be no such raise. As is generally known, the pensionable age in our country is 60 years, maximum, for men, and 55 for women. But I would like to draw attention to suggestions from Veteran of Labor Ivanchenko from Vinnitsa, Kuznetsov from the city of Brest, and Nikolay Ivanovich Zhurba from Ufa to the effect that the pensions system should be in accord with social fairness to the highest possible degree. What they say — quite correctly from our point of view — is that the level of pensions, the size of pensions, should above all be dependent on the labor contribution of each working person. They write that it is not right that one working person's length of service may be 25 years, while another

may have worked for 40 years but they receive equal pensions. It seems to me these viewers are quite right to make this point — and it is not just these viewers, but many people. The State Committee for Labor and Social Problems is now working on these matters together with the AUCCTU, and this will be taken account of in our proposals.

And another question: Many pensioners, in particular Raisa Tikhonovna Arkhipova who has just sent in a telegram, are saying that the pensioners want to work, that they want to make a contribution, but that they find it hard to work for 8 hours a day.

[Gritsenko] Excuse me, Ivan Ivanovich, but I've got a similar question here from economist Zaletayev in Moscow about work for pensioners and women at home with young children. What I would say is that in the system of light industry there are now more than 60,000 people working at home and in part-time work. We will be extremely grateful both to pensioners and to women who have to look after children if they work for us at home. You'll be welcome!

[Gladkiy] Indeed, one-half of the question has been answered. Thank you. I want to say that in this area, of course, managers of enterprises must have a very attentive attitude to labor, that is to the work of pensioners, ensuring that they have flexible working hours, that they don't do a full working day, working at home as you say, that they don't do a full working week and we could make maximum possible use of labor by pensioners.

[Voznesenskiy] Grigoriy Ivanovich, your final questions.

[Vashchenko] Lev Aleksandrovich, there have been many questions covering a variety of directions; but I would like to leave most of the questions and answer two of them, dealing with the rest later.

[Voznesenskiy] Please do.

[Vashchenko] Well then. Many comrades, including Comrade Genikov from Saratov, Comrade Nina Grigoriyevna Kulikova from Moscow, Comrade Zhdanov from the town of Khimki, Comrade Artemeva from Kuybyshev, Comrade Ella Grigoriyevna Ovechkina, also from Kuybyshev, ask the same question about families with several children, war invalids, labor invalids, and veterans of the Great Patriotic War being served by and having their orders taken at food shops. We consider this to be very important and many of our comrades are very concerned. They are not being served. Making use of this opportunity, I turn to our trade workers who are listening and watching us — that is, to shop managers and other trade workers — to say that we must immediately put this right wherever it is not being done. And we must consider it to be our very first duty throughout the entire shop, to take these people into consideration and most definitely to supply all their orders — and in cases where the person cannot receive an order himself, then to take it to his home as a service, for a small fee.

So, these are very important matters and I think this is how we should deal with them. We would ask all comrades to bear in mind that they should receive such services from us, workers in trade, where this does not yet happen.

And the second question — a large group of questions: Comrade Klimenko from Moscow writes that on the Khoroshevskoye Shosse there is no vegetable shop and no haberdashery store and that applies in Moscow and also in many other towns, especially in new microrayons where the trade system is very poorly developed.

People's indignation in this matter is quite justified as are their demands. And I would say that we might have received many more of these demands than we have because, unfortunately, we have the same sort of situation in practically every town in our country.

Let me use this opportunity to turn our attention to the construction workers: So, they put a building up but don't finish building the first floor shopping center, the drug store, or other service amenities. We have had many complaints about this from practically all of our towns. Dear comrade builders, we know it's hard for you. We know you have problems of your own to cope with, but please don't do us any more favors like this. You can go off to other construction sites, but people have to live here and they are really fed up that there are no services whatever, neither shops nor other services which there should be. And, comrade builders, I think this sort of practice must be cut out in the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan period and buildings should only be handed over in new rayons only with completely finished services and trade facilities as laid down in the plans.

I ask this of you and of the local soviets: What I ask is that you join with us in keeping a closer check on how the 5 percent allocations for the actual construction of these facilities are put to use. The remarks of our comrades are correct and fair, and they won't stop making them until the building is done properly in the way that people need.

As for the other things, there are many other matters involved and I would ask you to approach them this way. In cases where we have the exact addresses and names of people then we shall, of course, answer each question individually; but where we don't have the proper name or there is no address, then let the people give us their addresses and we will answer those questions too, if that's alright with you.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, in view of the great significance of the questions which are being brought up here by our viewers, and in view of the fact that today we are sort of reviewing the results of the discussion of all these problems within the framework of our series, the program managers have allowed us to extend this broadcast by another few minutes.

I want to ask Ivan Grigoriyevich Gritsenko a question on behalf of many elderly people. Comrades from Stavropol Kray and from Moscow, as well as from many many other towns, from Mytishchi and others, ask when will there be sufficiently large clothing for elderly people. Not everyone manages to keep their figure when they are elderly. When will there be comfortable, easy-fitting shoes for people in this group? When will they make tights, belts, and other items big enough? What is being done for older people?

[Gritsenko] At the present time we have outlined measures and

are already implementing these measures which are aimed at resolving the problem of comfortable footwear for elderly people. It is first and foremost shoes that have to be comfortable, because when people get a bit older they find their feet change in shape. And so the shoe question is now being resolved and the footwear which is being produced from this year will be comfortable.

Second, we have started using flexible types of leather because the foot is very sensitive to every type of movement and at the very least we are making the seams elastic because they could rub and make people's feet sore as they walk.

As far as clothing is concerned, then I should say that there are several questions involved here. First, there is the question of size fitting. When items are bought off the rack, people must pay attention to see just how big they are. One size measurement may mean four different fittings. If someone has bought a very bulky garment for a slender figure, they can just wrap it around them a bit more tightly; but if you buy the other way around, you won't be able to get the thing on, and the clothing just won't do. We are working on resolving this problem; and I think that these problems that our comrades have cited to us are legitimate ones and we will eliminate them. As for those comrades whose questions are here in front of me but which I have not yet managed to answer, we shall give specific answers as to how and what has been done and where they can acquire this clothing and footwear.

[Voznesenskiy] Ivan Ivanovich, another question for you.

[Gladkiy] This is the question: Comrade Likhacheva from Moscow and Comrade Mikhaylova from Zhitomir propose that extra measures should be taken to improve living conditions for families with children. And they ask what has been done in this area and what will be done?

Well, I would like to say a few words about this. In the 11th 5-Year Plan major measures were implemented to strengthen state aid to families with children. One of these measures, which is significant, is financial payment to families with children which does indeed serve as a good increase for the family budget. And of course, taking into consideration the high level of employment among women in public-sector production, extra leave has been established for them after the birth of the child until he or she reaches 18 months of age. In particular, many questions come in wondering when — or rather whether — there are plans to increase this leave for women to 2 years. I want to say that these questions are being considered. Mothers have received a greater opportunity to directly look after newborn children; and furthermore until the child is 1 year old, leave is paid at R50 a month in areas in the extreme north and in the European part of the country at up to R35. Also, allowances payable on the birth of children have been increased. For the first child a one-time allowance of R50 is paid, and for the second and third children it amounts to R100 each. By virtue of these payments alone, the family budget is supplemented by almost R1.5 billion a year.

It should also be stressed that there are, of course, other measures aimed at improving the welfare of families with children, and these have had a positive effect of course, primarily on the birth rate. And here are some interesting figures for example: in 1983-84 5,500 million little citizens came into the world. That is

the highest birth rate in the post-war period. Naturally, state aid to families with children will be further expanded in the 12th 5-Year Plan as well. And in particular I would like to tell people that these measures are already being implemented. From 1 January this year, there is an increased allowance paid to children of conscripted servicemen, and other measures to provide help will also be taken.

[Voznesenskiy] Nikolay Pavlovich, please go ahead.

[Lebedinskiy] Well, Lev Aleksandrovich, I have many questions. Fortunately, we have already discussed some of them. Other questions related to the production of consumer goods — which come down chiefly to washing machines and sewing machines — I would refer the comrades to the consumer goods program where the quantities are given, and this problem will be solved in the near future. As far as the quality of knitting machines, on which a long note has been sent in by Comrade Alefirenko from Moscow — or, no, it was Comrade Kosyanova from Sverdlovsk — I will send it to the corresponding departments for measures to be taken, because things really are not right here. Several notes have come in relating to the fight against alcoholism. What I would say is that the line taken here by the State Planning Committee is unswerving. We are systematically...

[Voznesenskiy interrupts] And the line taken by the State Planning Committee fully coincides with that taken by the party and the state.

[Lebedinskiy] That's what I was going to say, that we are fully adhering to the party directive and we are making sure that there is a reduction in the production of alcoholic drinks. As far as the question of completely ending their production, I think Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has given an exhaustive answer to it, and I don't want to repeat it.

There is a very interesting question from Comrade Peregudov about long-term planning for each enterprise. He says each enterprise must develop its capacities to a certain extent so as not to be left behind, and that every plant needs a long-term plan for no less than 15-20 years. That is a very interesting question. To a considerable degree it is solved, I think, by the Basic Guidelines up to the year 2000 and by the programs that have already been adopted; and for those sectors that do not have them, the ministries should probably be drafting them.

There are two very acute questions that have been asked which I must answer. The first, from Comrade Bazhenov from Zelenograd, says that in the second section of the party Program it says that the purchasing power of the ruble must be raised. Could you please say what are the factors and results of implementing that program?

The way I understand that program directive is that we should be able to purchase more for each Soviet ruble. It's not a question of the formal price for goods, but of this price rising slower than purchasing power. And the last question comes from a steelworker with the same surname as me — Petr Vasil'yevich Lebedinskiy from Leningrad — who says: Rumors are going around here that there is going to be a monetary reform. Someone is spreading these rumors. Please, will you answer to put an end

to them?

I have not heard about any monetary reform, and what I would say is that measures such as monetary reform are taken only in extraordinary circumstances; there are none of these in our country at present, so I do not see any grounds for concern.

[Voznesenskiy] Comrades, to conclude our programs — not only today's but the whole series of programs that we have broadcast in the pre-congress period in this cycle — I would like to stress that your questions and the replies that have been given during these programs, the things that the comrades have said here, show again and again that the only way to bring about a new level in the people's standard of living and a new level in the overall quality of society is to work actively to improve all aspects of the life of society at all levels by implementing the party's concept of speeding up the country's social and economic development.

Allow me to thank you, comrade viewers, for your interest in these programs and for taking an active part in them. During the discussions in our program, the preparation team received about 8,000 letters from you and roughly 5,500 telephone calls, which is probably not including all the ones that have come in today in this pile and the ones that I have managed to hand out. In all of them there are remarks and suggestions relating to the draft congress documents, and the work on these letters and questions continues. After the congress we will be meeting you again to continue the discussion of topical questions in the country's life, but in the light of the materials of the 27th congress. But now I like to thank our guests for speaking today, to say farewell to you, comrade viewers, and to wish you all the very best!

**Khromushin on 'Distorted' View of USSR Economy**  
PM111533 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA  
INDUSTRIYA In Russian 11 Feb 86 p 3

[Article by Prof G. Khromushin, doctor of economic sciences: "From a Distorted Viewpoint: 'Sovietologists' Stories about the Socialist Economy's Potential and Paths of Development"]

[Text] Moscow — The discussion of the drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program and the Basic Guidelines for the country's economic and social development has given rise to an interested reaction throughout the world. This reaction, understandably, varies. Our friends, or people who are simply objective, see in these documents a broad and realistic program for economic and social progress and a guarantee of peace and prosperity and Soviet society's scaling of qualitatively new heights. "A program of social optimism," is how the West German newspaper *UNSERE ZEIT* terms the drafts of the pre-congress documents, for instance.

As for our ideological foes, they are not keeping quiet — they are trying to discredit the ideas and concepts set forth in them. Some "sovietologists" are fuelling pessimism through every channel: The Soviet plans, they say, are so imposing that they are unfeasible. Others, like the American Professor Pipes, emphasizing the course toward the intensification of the economy and the enhancement of its effectiveness, are intimidating Western politicians and ordinary people with the USSR's growing economic

might which, they claim, is intensifying the "Soviet military threat." They are calling for "a response to the challenge from socialism" — accelerating the arms race. They want, as they say, to kill two birds with one stone: — to strengthen the influence of the military-industrial complex in domestic and foreign policy and in addition to delay our society's socioeconomic development. This, essentially, is the underlying ideological and political point of President Reagan's "Strategic Defense Initiative" formulated and vigorously defended by conservative "sovietologists."

Some "sovietologists" are deliberately distorting our economic reality.

They are particularly fond of talking of the "inflexibility" of our system of economic management and its orientation toward nothing but "administratively centralized planning." Well, that's their "hobby-horse." They mounted it over 50 years ago and are quite incapable of parting with it. Indeed, how could they part with it? They would then have to admit that the centralized leadership of the planned economy is combined with enterprises' economic autonomy, with the further democratization of management, with the working people's broad participation in the elaboration and practical solution of the tasks of the socioeconomic development of the country, the regions, and their own enterprises. If you admit that, you have to explain why the "free world" is free from stable economic growth, social justice, and confidence in the future.

"Sovietologists" avoid an analysis of the real problems of our society but ecstatically succumb to discourses about their "lack of faith" in the potential of the socialist economy because of "Soviet enterprises' insufficient autonomy." And they measure this autonomy by the criteria of the market economy. But they assiduously avoid the issue that not a single capitalist firm is autonomous in the full sense of the word. Its economic activity is restricted by the market policy of a few large corporations which dictate the terms of orders for output and its sale in their own interests.

As for Soviet enterprises, they are guided by the conditions of the state plan which reflects the interests of society and considers the needs of the labor collectives. Not a single capitalist firm, of whatever size, essentially has any responsibility to society, nor do its owners have any responsibility to the workers and employees. Any Soviet enterprise is the property of the state which represents the interests of the entire people. That is one of the decisive advantages of our system of economic management. But if any "sovietologist" tries to describe this objectively he immediately has the indelible label "red" stuck to him: Well, he has encroached on the most sacred thing — private ownership. So he has to think up "risks," ["strakhi"] dear to the heart of every bourgeois, with regard to the consequences of state planning and public ownership, to extol private enterprise, and to stigmatize everything which exposes its selfishness.

Another favorite target of the "sovietologists" is the structure of our economy. How much paper has been written on and how many hours of broadcasting time have been spent to persuade themselves and prove to others that our economy is not adapted to work under the conditions of intensification! Everything is distorted in succession — the aims of investment policy, the

reasons for the reorientation toward the development of progressive sectors, and guidelines for modernization and retooling.

The following, now traditional, method is used. First the aims of a 10-year-old structural policy are described in detail. Then it is claimed without any proof that these aims have not been achieved and new aims are immediately questioned.

Two new theses were recently put into propaganda circulation. The first alleges that the projected acceleration of scientific-technical progress "will require a change in the principles of centralized planning." That is not a new ploy either. The "sovietologists" invariably and importunately set each step we take in improving the planned leadership of the economy against the principles of centralized planning. Whether it is the economic reform of the sixties, the course toward the intensification of the leadership, the economic experiment to expand the labor collectives' independence — everything aimed at improving methods of planning and economic incentives and developing economic initiative is presented by anti-Soviet propaganda as nothing but "a threat to the entire Soviet system."

What is this — a relapse into a retrograde understanding of the socialist system of economic management? Not just that. The "sovietologists'" secret ploys have long been known. On the one hand they are seeking to discredit the advantages of the planned economy in using the potential of scientific-technical progress. And on the other they are trying to introduce into people's consciousness the idea that only a market economy and private enterprise can wield the new technology effectively. Here they keep quiet about the catastrophic consequences of the capitalist application of the achievements of science and technology, but do not abandon the hope of moving them to our soil. In particular they push through on the quiet, so to speak, the myth that the new technological methods are used better and more easily at those enterprises were "foreign firms are coowners."

There is truth in the saying that everything new is something old which has been thoroughly forgotten. But we have not forgotten that exactly the same theses were foisted onto us by bourgeois propaganda during the years of industrialization. The "sovietologists" have obviously learned nothing new since then. Indeed, what else could they tell their readers? Perhaps they could mention the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic growth for the sake of improving the people's welfare? Or the Soviet experience of the balanced development of sectors and regions excluding economic crises, mass unemployment, inflation, the impoverishment of millions, and dying cities? That is dangerous to capitalism itself, annoying for influential conservative forces, and unnecessary for politicians.

It is simpler and more advantageous to spread myths about the "inevitability of a crisis" in the socialist system. I should note that the myths are also traditional. There is perhaps not a single "sovietological study" which does not begin with these myths — whether the study is 50 years old or has just emerged from the bowels of one of the numerous centers for "the study of Soviet problems." The latest such "study" is a two-volume anthology of reports entitled *THE SOVIET ECONOMY IN THE PERIOD OF CHANGES* [*SOVETSKAYA EKONOMIKA V PERIOD PEREMEN*] prepared for the U.S. Congress Joint Economic

Committee. Its authors proceed from the mythical inevitable restriction of production resources in the USSR and predict a sharp decline in development rates.

What lies behind these stories? It is scarcely possible to suspect the American "sovietologists" of elementary ignorance of the economic potential of the Soviet Union — the only country in the world which even in the remote future bases the development of its national economy on its own manpower, material, and fuel and energy resources. The desire to play up to the reactionary forces under the capitol dome and to warm their hands on traditional ideological speculation has proved stronger than scientific conscientiousness.

I think the reader has already understood the principle guiding the bourgeois experts on the Soviet economy. First they take any of our problems (incidentally, we do not hide any of these problems but discuss them openly and in detail) and pretend that they have discovered it themselves. Then they view this problem from an angle to their advantage, deliberately discounting anything which bears witness in favor of socialism. Garbling and keeping quiet — those are their favorite methods. Is there a place for objectivity here?

The socialist type of production intensification differs qualitatively from the capitalist type. Under capitalism intensification is subordinated to a single goal — maximizing profits by raising labor intensiveness and running counter to the long-term interests of social progress. Under socialism it helps the fuller satisfaction of the growing requirements of society and each person. Our recent economic practice persuades us that the economy's transfer to an intensive path of development by socialist methods ensures an enhanced effectiveness essential for the national economy's steady and dynamic development and the boosting of our well-being to a qualitatively new level.

#### Sitnikov on 'Moonlighters,' 'Craftsmen'

PM051143 [Editorial Report] Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian on 31 January 1986 in the Morning Edition carries on page 3 an 1,800-word V. Sitnikov article entitled "The 'Moonlighter' and the Craftsman" carried under the "Writer's Notes" rubric and datelined Kirov. Sitnikov's theme is the provision of consumer services in the countryside in which individual craftsmen play an important role. Sitnikov acknowledges that when "consumer and municipal services fail to provide amenities, people are forced to find them elsewhere." This situation "provides scope for energetic and enterprising people who know what is to their advantage." Sitnikov describes two basket-weavers who sell their wares to local kolkhozes and sovkhoses and notes: "We would be wrong to assume that every enterprising person who has a 'side-line' is dishonest, as it were, or that we should be concerned whenever we encounter such instances. Honest, talented people enhance the prestige of everything that they do." However, Sitnikov is careful to make a distinction between craftsmen such as these who "rationally and imaginatively improve life in their own homes" and those "moonlighters" who "use every means to get rich" and who use "state tractors and vehicles as their own, work using state fuel, and charge people tens, sometimes hundreds of rubles for their services." Sitnikov contrasts honest

craftsmen, who refuse the temptation of "moonlighting" and instead deal directly with public sector organizations, with "moonlighters," who use state resources for their own sometimes excessive profit. He views the alternatives suggested for coping with the problem and concludes that the best solution is for craftsmen to pool their efforts under a better organized system of public services so as to "campaign to satisfy consumer and municipal needs."

### Briefs

**Orenburg Oblast Oil** — A new oil region is being created in Orenburg Oblast. Construction of facilities has started at the Zaykinskiy group of deposits. Drilling of wells is being conducted in the west of the oblast. Together with the preparation of the deposits for industrial development, a village for oil workers will be built. By the end of the current 5-year plan, capacities are intended to be created here for extracting over 2 million metric tons of oil a year. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2330 GMT 20 Jan 86 LD]

**Oil Refinery Production Increase** — Production has been increased at the Krasnovodsk oil refinery. A gas compressor station has been brought into service here which will enable an increase in the extraction [otbor] of light oil products and a rise in the yield of high-octane fuel without any additional consumption of raw materials. The gas compressor station's construction is provided for as part of the comprehensive program for the enterprise's reconstruction. More than 100 cooling devices were brought into service here last year which use air instead of water. The enterprise's annual intake of water from Krasnovodsk gulf has been reduced by 5 million cubic meters. A centralized water supply recycling system has been created at the enterprise. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 23 Jan 86 LD]

**Perm Oblast Oil, Gas Extraction** — Prikamye (Perm Oblast) oil extraction workers have extracted 1 million metric tons of oil since the beginning of the year; all Perm Oblast oil and gas directorates are working ahead of schedule. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 2 Feb 86 LD]

**Tatar ASSR Oil Extraction** — Tatar ASSR drilling workers have summed up work carried out in January: Despite difficult weather conditions, abundant snowfalls, and gale-force winds, more than 150,000 meters of wells were drilled at the republic's deposits, exceeding plan targets. Extraction workers have ended January well too: Thousands of metric tons of above-plan oil have been dispatched from Tatariya's fields. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0304 GMT 2 Feb 86 LD]

**North Ossetia GES** — In North Ossetia the new Zaramag GES is being built. The release of the upper coffer-dam [pereychka] which will span the Ardon river by spring and direct its flow along a by-pass channel, has begun. The mountain GES with a capacity of 370,000 kwh is the first of such a type in the autonomous republic. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 10 Feb 86 LD]

**New Oil Deposits** — Two new oil deposits in Tyumen Oblast, Chumpasskoye and Pokamasovskoye, are about to be commissioned. A large detachment of Tatar oil workers started work on deposits in the Ob area back at the beginning of last year. Thanks to them, there was a substantial increase in oil extraction there. However, now they are experiencing the same difficulties in exploiting the wells as the local Tyumen oil-workers. The seams get flooded, and, as a result there is a sharp reduction in the output of the wells. Specialists see the solution in rapidly building facilities at new deposits. [Excerpt] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 11 Feb 86 LD]

**Siberian Highway Express Route** — The old Moscow-Siberian highway is being restored. Its freight-intensive sections near the towns of Zima and Nizhneudinsk in Irkutsk Oblast have been opened to express traffic. With the laying of the Trans-Siberian mainline railway the highway built in the 18th century fell into the background. However, now that major industrial centers and territorial-production complexes have appeared in Siberia with the rapid development of agriculture, the old route has come to life again. Where the reconstruction of the road is being completed a considerable proportion of freight has already been switched from the railway to motor transport. This makes it possible to reduce considerably the time taken for deliveries into the interior. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 9 Feb 86 LD]

**Agricultural Developments for 6-12 Feb Reported**

LD130300 [Editorial Report] the following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 6-12 February. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

**7 February**

Half-meter-high snow ridges have been ploughed on the fields by North Kazakhstan Oblast machine operators. Much snow has been accumulated on fallow tracts where spring wheat will be cultivated in accordance with intensive technology. The oblast's crop farmers are planning to carry out repeat snow retention work on all arable and haymaking land. (1200 GMT)

Leaching of the Kulyab Oblast Solonchak lands in Tajikistan has been completed. Accurate data regarding the degree of salinity have been obtained by means of the "Salyut" orbiting space station. On the basis of these data maps were compiled and recommendations were drawn up for raising the fertility of irrigated lands on over 500,000 hectares. (1200 GMT)

**9 February**

Altay machine operators in preparation for spring sowing have rehabilitated 45,000 caterpillar and wheeled tractors, almost 90 percent of the entire fleet; 74 percent of the high-powered Kirovets tractors have been repaired and other equipment has also been repaired. This year spring wheat is to be cultivated using intensive technology on 1 million hectares, sugar beet, sunflower, corn is also to be sown using industrial methods. (1400 GMT)

**10 February**

Altay grain farmers are preparing seeds for spring, with nearly 85 percent of all grain seed brought up to first and second sowing standard class norms. Altay will have the largest area in Siberia given over to intensively grown spring wheat, amounting to 1.2 million hectares. Agronomists will plant the most productive strains of strong and hard wheats there, including newly regionalized strains such as Botanicheskaya-2, Vega, Altayka and Altayskaya-81. (1900 GMT)

**Alma-Ata Conference Ends; Kunayev Participates**

LD121813 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian  
1300 GMT 12 Feb 86

[Text] A regional conference of workers of the agro-industrial complex of Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan ended in Alma-Ata today. Its participants discussed ways of reorganizing the style and method of organizational work in the introduction of financial autonomy, collective contracting and intensive technologies in production.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

**CPSU Resolution on Siberian Wheat Reported**

PM121101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Feb 86  
First Edition pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has examined the question "On the Work of the Siberian Department of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKHNIL] in Fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers Resolutions on Increasing Production of High-Quality Spring Wheat Grain by Intensifying Its Cultivation."

The resolution points out that an important role in realizing the country's Food Program and particularly in ensuring the steady growth of grain production belongs to Siberian agriculture, which possesses considerable production potential. By making use of the achievements of science and progressive experience, many farms in that region obtain high harvests on a stable basis and enhance the efficiency of grain farming. This is promoted by the introduction of scientifically substantiated farming systems, new selection methods, efficient methods of tilling the soil, and progressive forms of labor organization and remuneration being elaborated by scientific research institutes and experimental stations of the Siberian Department of VASKHNIL.

At the same time full use is not being made of the potential of Siberian arable farming. Procurements of strong, durum, and valuable wheat grain are growing slowly. Last year the planned return on intensive techniques was not achieved. The yield per hectare for spring wheat was below the targets set in Altay Kray and in a number of other krays and oblasts.

The CPSU Central Committee believes that this state of affairs in grain farming has largely been made possible because the Presidium of VASKHNIL's Siberian Department and the leaders of scientific research establishments are being extremely slow to reorganize the style and methods of their work in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) plenum and the conference at the party's Central Committee on scientific and technical progress. The necessary measures have not been taken to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on increasing production of spring wheat grain by intensifying its cultivation. The research being conducted is not of a systematic nature, and in a number of directions it is lagging seriously behind the requirements for intensifying grain farming.

At the Altay Scientific Research Institute of Arable Farming and Selection, the Krasnoyarsk Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, the Kemerovo Scientific Research Institute of Agriculture, and a number of others comprehensive research is not being conducted into the development of intensive techniques for the cultivation of spring wheat; there are no departments or laboratories engaged on studying them; and there is unwarranted duplication and pettiness of subject matter. Extremely insufficient study is being made of questions of optimizing nitrogen nutrition, ensuring integrated plant protection against pests, diseases, and weeds, employing growth regulators, creating more sophisticated means of applying them, and also utilizing agricultural aircraft.

Selection centers are working with low efficiency in developing high-yield, early ripening strains of grain crops, particularly spring wheat, resistant to unfavorable weather conditions, diseases, and agricultural pests. Their suitability for intensive techniques is not being evaluated, as a result of which wheat strains with an increased susceptibility to lodging and a prolonged vegetation period are being cultivated over considerable areas. Experimental production farms do not always provide kolkhozes and sovkhozes with superior seed in top condition. Scientific workers are having little influence on enhancing the quality of the training of specialists and machine operators. Scientists are not tackling sufficiently actively the elaboration and introduction of financial autonomy and the collective contract with a view to intensifying grain production and arable farming as a whole.

Work to introduce new developments and the strengthening of ties with production are bottlenecks in the activity of VASKHNIL's Siberian Department. Science-and-production associations are being set up slowly.

Many experimental production farms subordinate to the department have not provided the kolkhozes and sovkhozes with a model of efficient farming. During the introduction of intensive techniques, they have violated the requirements of agricultural technique and failed to conduct plant-protection work on a comprehensive basis, which has led to the loss of a significant part of the harvest.

These errors and gross technological blunders have become characteristic of many kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Siberia. Only one-half of the spring wheat area was treated with herbicides to kill weeds. Considerable damage to spring wheat by diseases and pests has been permitted. The systemic fungicides allocated for these purposes have not been used.

Shortcomings in the introduction of intensive techniques are not taken fully into account in the course of preparation for field work in the current year. Scientific research institutions have not provided details on recommendations for the cultivation of agricultural crops, the process of defining subject areas for research has not been completed, and technological subunits have not been reinforced with scientific cadres. The training of specialists and machine operators, the repair of machinery, seed preparation, and the shipment of organic fertilizers into the fields are taking place only slowly on experimental production farms, kolkhozes, and sovkhozes.

The party organizations of the VASKHNIL Siberian Department and of scientific research institutions have not done the necessary organizational work with scientific staffers to step up their activity and ensure the efficient utilization of the region's potential for increasing grain production. Many Communists did not draw the correct conclusions from the CPSU Central Committee's demands on accelerating scientific and technical progress, display passivity in their work, and do not promote the creation of an atmosphere of creativity, high discipline, and responsibility for the task in hand in the collectives.

The VASKHNIL Presidium has slackened its attention toward the Siberian Department's activity, does not give it the necessary assistance in reinforcing it with cadres and developing the mate-

rial and technical base, and does not properly coordinate the research being done.

The Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom and other party obkoms and kraykoms are not doing sufficient organizational work and monitoring the fulfillment of CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions on the intensification of grain farming, and have only a weak influence on improving the standard of work of scientific research institutions.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution stresses that the most important task for the VASKHNIL Siberian Department and scientific research institutions is the unconditional fulfillment of the decisions of the April and October (1985) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee on accelerating scientific and technical progress in sectors of the agro-industrial complex.

It is proposed to concentrate the forces and resources of scientific research institutions on the efficient utilization of the scientific and production potential available in the region, the accelerated assimilation of farming systems, and the wide introduction of the collective contract and autonomous financing. The time taken to create early-ripening, highly productive varieties of grain crops — especially spring wheat — which are resistant to unfavorable environmental conditions is to be reduced, and energy- and resource-saving intensive techniques for their cultivation, ensuring a stable increase in the production of high quality grain, are to be developed and introduced more urgently.

There must be a radical improvement in joint work by scientific research institutions, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and other enterprises in the agro-industrial complex in the wide introduction of the achievements of science and leading experience, the assimilation of intensive techniques for cultivating crops and the securing of the programmed yields, and the high quality training of cadres and the improvement of their qualifications. The creation of science-and-production associations as an effective form of integration of science and production must be accelerated.

The USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the VASKHNIL, and the VASKHNIL Siberian Department are instructed to adopt effective measures to accelerate research in the most important avenues of the development of the agro-industrial complex, to strengthen the material and technical base of science and of experimental production farms, and to provide them with laboratory equipment, instruments, small machinery, and other resources.

Attention is drawn to the need to step up the organizational and scientific methodological role and responsibility of sector and regional departments and all-union scientific research institutes in the assimilation of scientifically substantiated farming systems and intensive techniques, the creation of highly productive varieties and hybrids and systems of agricultural machines, and the highly efficient, comprehensive utilization of chemicals.

With a view to accelerating the intensification of agricultural production and increasing the region's contribution to the creation of sufficient grain resources for the country, the VASKHNIL Siberian Department is instructed to step up the effectiveness of joint research with the USSR Academy of

Sciences Siberian Department in priority fundamental and applied areas of biology, genetics, physiology, biochemistry, crop selection, the improvement of soil fertility and the protection of soils against erosion, and environmental conservation.

The CPSU Central Committee has instructed union republic Communist Party Central Committees, party kraykoms and obkoms, and party organizations of scientific research institutions to step up party influence on the activity of scientific collectives and increase scientists' discipline and responsibility for the effectiveness of research and the acceleration of its introduction into production. There must be constant concern for the professional development and training of scientific cadres. The positive work experience of scientific research institutions must be generalized and disseminated widely. The creation of a businesslike, creative atmosphere in all scientific collectives and the wide development of scientists' labor and political activeness must be promoted in every way.

**Nikonov Attends Zonal Agriculture Conference**  
*LD122005 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian*  
*1800 GMT 12 Feb 86*

[Text] Questions of strengthening organizational work on introducing financial autonomy, collective subcontracting and intensive methods in agriculture and animal husbandry were discussed at a zonal conference of workers of the agro-industrial complex of the Ukraine, Belorussia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Lithuania, Moldavia, Latvia, Armenia and Estonia which was held in Lvov on 11 and 12 February.

At the conference it was emphasized that financial autonomy and collective subcontracting are not an end in themselves but an effective means of raising the volume of production and increasing its efficiency. Ways of speeding up the change to collective subcontracting and financial autonomy and the wide-scale introduction of intensive methods in agriculture and animal husbandry by subunits of all state and collective farms were set out. Comrade Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the work of the conference.

### Briefs

**Experimental Oasis** — Kishinev, February 12 TASS — An experimental oasis where chemicals have been replaced by biological methods of plant protection and growth stimulation has been created in Moldavia on the initiative of Aleksandr Zhuchenko — president of the Academy of Sciences of that Soviet republic. The oasis is part of the new system of agricultural development in which the scientist put together economy and ecology. He brought to the minimum the pressure exerted by man upon nature. He dreams of orchards and vineyards without pesticides and other chemicals, under the protection of nature itself, of the clear water of rivers and clear air. In short, he dreams of the harmony between man and nature. [Text][*Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 12 Feb 86 LD*]

**Adm Sorokin Delivers Report for Armed Forces Jubilee**  
*PM092011 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian*  
 8 Feb 86 First Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "Instructive Report"]

[Text] Admiral A. Sorokin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, delivered an instructive report at Moscow CPSU Gorkom on the forthcoming 68th anniversary of the Soviet Armed Forces.

The speaker talked about propagandizing revolutionary and combat traditions in the USSR Armed Forces, the progress of preparations for Soviet Army and Navy Day, and the socialist competition among servicemen to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

**Komsomol Meeting Views Role of Reserves' Training**  
*PM101649 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian*  
 9 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[Report by unidentified correspondent: "Educating Patriots"]

[Text] How to make fuller use of the vital experience and ideological and moral tempering of servicemen transferred to the reserves for the purpose of further improving the military and patriotic education of young people and training them for service in the ranks of the Soviet Armed Forces was the subject of the meeting held in the Komsomol Central Committee of representatives of a number of kray, oblast, city, and rayon Komsomol committees, and also of some Komsomol Army and Navy organizations, USSR KGB Border Troops, and war and labor veterans.

The positive experience of work in this area by the Novorossiysk Komsomol Gorkom was discussed in particular.

The meeting was led by D. Okhromiy, secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

**Ethnic Problems in Army Unit Cited**  
*PM101051 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian*  
 7 Feb 86 First Edition p 2

[Article by Lieutenant V. Kovalev: "Fellow Countrymen; Notes of a Company Political Worker About Educational Work in a Multinational Military Collective"]

[Excerpts] Group of Soviet Forces in Germany — I am writing these notes during field exercises. For a week now, our mechanized riflemen's battalion has been living out in the open, as they say. Day and night we drive, shoot, clean weapons, wad guns. Field exercises are much the same every time; there have been dozens of them before. The new thing this time is that there is no officers tent in the camp. We, the company commander and I, are also "billeted" in the platoon's tents. In this way we are more acutely aware of our close cohesion and the common fate we share with the servicemen.

I began my notes very poetically but that is the fault of the pine trees swaying in the wind and lulling our servicemen to sleep. An hour ago they completed their night shooting practice. They were tired, worn out. And now my company is sleeping, renewing strength. They all came back from the shooting range upset. Of course, three points is not a good mark for a company whose muster roll includes for all time to come the name of Hero of the Soviet Union Major G. Balayanz, a company which has earned the title "excellent" for a number of years in succession, and which initiated the sharp-shooters' movement in the Group of Forces during the year of the 40th anniversary of Victory. On the whole, the lower indicators are understandable: It was the first practice after a long break and after the company had been replenished with greenhorns. Naturally, as sportsmen say, they were not in top form.

I thought about the fiasco. But also about other things. And behind it all I noticed some signs which are far from pleasing. What happened is this: The servicemen quarrelled. Well, not so much quarrelled, as told a comrade who tried to justify to himself some very unpleasant things, hotheadedly and in Komsomol fashion. The serviceman was being criticized for not having helped another serviceman who was not part of his local clique.

This clique had formed relatively recently. Young servicemen had arrived, including several from the same republic. It is understandable that people from the same region want to stay together. When they are new to the service, such a "collective within the collective" replaces the family for the servicemen. Common topics of conversation in their native language, shared reminiscences...

But very soon this keeping aloof begins to show its negative aspects. The other servicemen also dissociate themselves from the group and the tendency to cover for each other may develop within the group.

This is what happened in the case in question. Among his own people this comrade was forgiven everything, his mistakes and violations of discipline were not condemned. Worse still, he found support and comfort among them.

What was to be done? I talked to the Komsomol activists. The collective that sat before me was also a multinational collective, they listened and...smiled. They smiled knowingly and indulgently. And I understood them well. They had been through the same thing, they too, at one time, when they were new to the service had been timid and clung to a fellow serviceman who came from the same parts as they. Now the whole company was their family.

"We understand, Comrade Lieutenant," said Sergeant S. Kolbin, secretary of the Komsomol organization. "We will do what is necessary."

And this is one of the results. The serviceman was told without mincing words.

Only once did an incident of this kind occur in our battalion. The commander of one of the platoons was explaining how a BMP

subassembly operated, and in a fit of temper he rebuked a serviceman who was slow to understand: "How slow-witted can you be! Are there no vehicles where you come from?" This tactlessness painfully wounded the subordinate's national feelings. Both the command and the party bureau reacted promptly to the thoughtless behavior. The officer in question understood straight away and there was no need to return to the topic.

In the far corner of the tent you can hear the snoring of a man who — as he himself admits — finds it difficult to live without attracting attention. A restless character, energetic, cannot sit still. A good specialist. But rather rude to his colleagues. I had to have a word with him the other day. And the reason was this. He got into the habit of referring to comrades by nicknames and epithets with what could be described as "national overtones" at times.

I had a very serious talk with him.

Our Soviet people have long lived as a united family and, of course, these feelings of unity and spiritual commonality permeate the life of every military collective. However, that does not mean problems solve themselves automatically and that commanders, political workers, and party and Komsomol organizations have no concerns to attend to.

This is what was on my mind as I read and reread the draft of the new edition of the CPSU Program. It refers to tasks in improving national relations and tasks which are to be carried out in the economic and social policy sphere and in culture. In this respect ideological work also must be purposeful, and this calls for the active participation in it of every officer and Communist.

I must say that the work we are doing here with the pre-congress party documents is in itself of great importance for the patriotic and internationalist education of servicemen. When at regiment, battalion, or company gatherings we discuss the country's future and new tasks, we are, naturally, speaking about our common future, our common concerns. At political lessons and in visual agitation, in regimental radio broadcasts, and in spontaneous conversation, every time a specific way has to be found of "tackling" the topic of the unity of our country's peoples, their common ideology, and morality which identify us as people who share the same mentality and character, namely Soviet people. It is important, however, to ensure that this line in education does not fade away, but instead is consolidated and enriched by new forms and issues.

There are also occasions when active intervention is called for. I have already mentioned a principled conversation with one of the servicemen. In that case a sharp reaction was necessary. It was an extreme case. More often subtle intervention is needed because a man is misguided or is a victim of his prejudices. For instance, a young soldier was indignant when he was ordered to clean the premises. "This task is unworthy of a man, of a Dzhigit [Caucasian horseman]," he said. "It is a dirty job, a woman's job..."

It was necessary to talk to the soldier, to explain to him the root of his prejudice, to change his understanding of male pride and women's equality. Now he takes a different view of many things.

In our company, soirees devoted to the individual republics are organized. I would say it is a good venture provided it is not done formally and for appearances' sake. Servicemen can learn a great deal about the history, culture, and customs of the various peoples of our country; they get an insight into the development of a republic within the overall process of development of the country. Mutual respect is strengthened. People sometimes become more aware of the backwardness of their views or their attachment to certain vestiges of the past during such events. And it is important for a political worker, noticing incorrect views or attitudes, to ensure that they are included in and "tackled" during these events.

...My company is sleeping. Maybe that Private N. Yeremchenko is dreaming about the steep banks of the Dnepr on one of which G.Sh. Balayan, the famous son of the Armenian people and the company's legendary serviceman, stayed behind forever to give fire cover to the motherland. Private A. Yamaletdinov, a Tartar, is tossing about. Perhaps he is dreaming about the expanses of the Volga region. Next to him is Sergeant D. Patsayev, a Belorussian; Senior Sergeant S. Kuralov, who is Bulgarian; Corporal Ye. Ivanov, from Mordovia; and Private V. Karavayev from Udmurtiya...they are all fellow countrymen because they are the sons of one country, their Soviet motherland.

#### Obituary of Retired Admiral S.Ye. Zakharov

PM101637 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian  
9 Feb 86 First Edition p 3

[S.Ye. Zakharov obituary]

[Excerpts] Admiral Semen Yegorovich Zakharov, retired, has passed away at the age of 81. We have lost a loyal son of the Soviet people, who devoted his entire life to selfless service of the Soviet motherland and to the cause of the Communist Party, to whose ranks he had belonged since 1926.

S.Ye. Zakharov was born on 5 February 1906 in the village of Stolpovo in the Zarayskiy Rayon of Moscow Oblast.

S.L. Sokolov, S.F. Akhromeyev, A.D. Lizichev, V.N. Chernavin, A.I. Sorokin, P.N. Medvedev, S.G. Gorshkov, N.I. Smirnov, K.V. Makarov, G.A. Bondarenko, P.G. Kotov, G.A. Kuznetsov, L.V. Mizin, V.G. Novikov, V.V. Sidorov, V.I. Panin, Ya.A. Grechko, A.M. Slavskiy, A.S. Zheltov, V.M. Grishanov, N.V. Pupyshov, V.A. Andreyev, A.T. Chabanenko, N.A. Torik, and V.N. Alekseyev.